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ALLIES DECIDE ON REPARATIONS TO BE PAID BY GERMANY

Agreement Reached on Total Amount Payable in Annuities Over Long Period — Germans to Pay Exports Tax

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The moment of dramatic suspense, when it seemed unlikely that an agreement could be reached, Mr. Lloyd George even threatening to take no further part in the conference unless reasonable propositions on the lines of the Boulogne accord were accepted by the French; the dramatic moment of suspense, when the alliance itself was menaced, happily passed, and the Paris conference broke up cheerfully, feeling that it had accomplished good work.

It resulted, in respect of the main question of reparations, in the adoption of a modified form of the Boulogne accord, which the British Premier always regarded as binding, while Mr. Briand hotly disputed its efficacy. The French Minister wanted postponement of the fixation of the German debt. He wanted only the fixation of the first five annuities. In the end he yielded to the fixation of a total of 226,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in annuities over a period of 42 years.

The total of Boulogne, found by the French to be much too low, when consented to by Mr. Millerand, was 269,000,000,000. Thus Mr. Briand puts himself in a difficult situation. It is extremely doubtful whether he will survive contact with an angry Chamber and whether his successor will accept the present agreement. The views of his own Finance Minister, Paul Doumer, will be used against him. The Boulogne annuities ran from 3,000,000,000 gold marks per year to 7,000,000,000. The present agreement starts with 2,000,000,000 and runs on a sliding scale to 6,000,000,000.

Yield of Tax Uncertain

Why has Mr. Briand accepted the lower figures, when he was afraid of any fixation at all, as being a dangerous disillusionment to the French people? Because he obtained in addition the export tax of 12 per cent on German goods. The yield of such a tax will probably not be large. It will discourage the German export trade. Paid by the consumer in allied or neutral countries, it will tend to restrict German exports. Now Mr. Lloyd George, both in the conference and in conversation with pressmen, [illegible] that reparations could only be paid in German goods which the allied countries were reluctant to receive, but did not want to see invading neutral markets.

This is a self-contradictory proposition. But the agreement arrived at in fixing annuities and in taxing German goods is in the opinion of experts an attempt to square the circle. At once goods are demanded and discouraged. Moreover the difficulties of control of German exports are obvious. It may be possible to check the goods borne in allied bottoms, but goods sent overland, or through neutral agents, can hardly be subjected during a period of 42 years, to allied supervision.

Scheme Not Defended

What attitude will the United States take? Will she help to check German exports? Grave objections to the scheme are apparent, and indeed, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found that British officials did not attempt to defend the scheme. It is a purely fictitious concession to Mr. Briand's parliamentary position. The "forfeit" is in a sense fixed, and yet it is not fixed, since an altogether incalculable margin is left in this uncertain yield of a tax which will vary with German prosperity. If it is intended to leave free play to the imagination, it is perpetuating the possibility of the illusion.

The first signs, apart from the conventional chorus of relief that England and France have managed to agree, are far from favorable. The elastic prospects of the tax do not deceive French politicians. It is owing to Mr. Jaspar, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that a compromise was reached, but there are still obstacles to overcome. First, there is doubt whether the Chamber will not, by overthrowing Mr. Briand, repudiate the agreement. Second, if he is permitted to continue the negotiations in London, it is doubtful what Germany will say to a scheme, which in respect of the tax, seems to go outside the Treaty obligations. It would indeed be wrong to suppose that the reparations problem is now solved or brought appreciably nearer solution. What is valuable is that the Allies, after drifting helplessly for two years, have now found a point of departure.

Penalties to Be Imposed

Accompanying the scheme are important sanctions. They apply also in case of a breach of the disarmament conditions. The occupation of the left bank of the Rhine may be extended, both in time and space. Customs offices may be set up in Rhineland. If these powers are seriously used, they are, as "Pertinax" puts it, in the "Echo de Paris" "susceptible of rendering disquieting for Germany our presence in the Rhineland district." The French thus see in these sanctions the possibility of the virtual annexation of the Rhineland.

On the other matters which come before the conference, speedy decisions were given. In some cases the subjects were shelved. This was the case with regard to the Sèvres Treaty, which is to be considered in London, presumably at the same conference, toward the end of February, at which Germany will receive the final allied submissions in respect of reparations. The Austrian problem was also merely postponed to a new conference, probably to be held at Trieste, where it is hoped a financial corporation may be organized. Mr. Loucheur's scheme relies upon private banks and financiers to extend credits to Austria, but, without government guarantee, little is likely to be done.

Relations Improved

The Allies have abandoned the idea of obtaining reparations from Austria. At the Trieste conference will be represented all the countries contiguous with Austria. The Reparations Commission will try to administer or help in the administration of Austria. The quantities of coal to be furnished by Germany will be dealt with in London, though temporary measures are taken. The Bolshevist questions is left unsolved, but Latvia and Esthonia are recognized de jure and Lithuania and Georgia are practically promised recognition.

Irregular organizations in Germany are to be disbanded before July, and war matériel handed over. The conference emphasized the need of closer union between allied countries and certainly in some respects the relations between the statesmen have in the end been improved.

British Premier's Statement

PARIS, France (Saturday) — The British Prime Minister received the French newspapermen this evening. They asked him about the inter-allied debts. Mr. Lloyd George assured them that Great Britain would show the utmost good will in the settlement, as evidenced by the engagement made at the Hythe conference not to capitalize its share of the German indemnities for five years, in order not to compete with loans France might make, based on her share.

"But it is impossible to consider a special agreement between two countries with regard to the question," he continued. "There must be a general arrangement. We owe America; France owes us; other nations owe France. No solution is possible while America remains outside the discussion. Meanwhile, let us act as if debts did not exist. If the creditor does not worry me, I do not worry the debtor."

When the interview began, Mr. Lloyd George expressed his belief that the Germans would not like the terms greatly; but he anticipated no difficulty in collecting the export tax. Control would be made by a German official, he said, but the Reparations Commission would have to accept the nominee and would have power to demand his supersession. German exports could be checked by returns from the importing country.

Such control, said the Prime Minister, must not be confounded with seizure of the customs, which might be resorted to as a penalty. "The word 'seizure' has been avoided as has generally anything which might wound the Germans' feelings," he added.

The Reparations Commission," Mr. Lloyd George concluded, "will continue to function because France wishes that Germany's total debt to the Allies shall be calculated in accordance with the Treaty. Furthermore the possibility of Germany's refusing our arrangement must be foreseen, in which case there is nothing for us to do but to apply the Treaty literally."

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE PARIS DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—As indicated in an earlier telegram, the German Government, the press and the public are unanimous in the rejection of the decisions reached at Paris. A tendency very noticeable today is to regard those decisions in the nature of an ill-timed attempt to soothe allied public opinion, which was eager to hear about the millions which Germany must pay.

The financial press treats the decisions very calmly, pointing out that the Paris conference was a political affair and that the real core of the indemnity discussions will only be reached at Brussels and later in the joint conference at London. The "Berliner Tageblatt" calls the Paris decision "a psychological curiosity" and the "Deutsche Zeitung" talks about "a colossal bluff" which it says the entente is perpetrating.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS TO LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Sir Auckland Geddes and the British delegation, returned to London this evening from the allied conference in Paris, having traveled by special train to Boulogne this morning where they embarked on a British cruiser.

SPANISH CABINET FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—Edward Dato has formed his government. The former ministers will continue in office with the exception of the Minister of Finance, whose portfolio, it is understood, will be intrusted to Mr. Aquelles, hitherto Undersecretary of State for Finance.

CAPITAL SHIP HELD BACKBONE OF NAVY

German Navy Could Have Swept Atlantic and Stopped Transport Service, It Is Said, If Britain Had Not Had Battleships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"If Great Britain had not possessed a battleship fleet, and had relied on submarines and aircraft, the German battle fleet, with fast cruisers, would have come out on the Atlantic and sunk every ship in sight and compelled all other vessels to seek safety in harbors. The cross-channel service of transports would have been interrupted and the world war would have ended very differently," said a British admiral, well-known in America, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, when asked as to the relative value of the capital ship and the submarine.

"I regard the capital ship as the backbone of the navy, and while the submarine has its place, the British Navy never failed to leave Scapa Flow when necessary, and in fact the German submarine commanders very soon gave up the attempt to attack warships and confined their attentions to merchantmen, which they found to be easier prey."

The fact that U-29, commanded by Otto Weddigen, was able to sink three cruisers of the Cressy class in the North Sea in the early days of the war meant very little, in the opinion of the admiral as they were going at a slow speed unaccompanied by destroyers, and after the first vessel was torpedoed, the other two became an easy prey when they went to the assistance of the men in the water.

Submarines Attacked

Otto Weddigen, at a later date, on March 18, 1915, attacked the first battle squadron unsuccessfully and was soon afterward sighted by H. M. S. Dreadnaught, commanded by Captain Anderson, who, quickly changing her course and increasing speed, followed U-29, rammed and sunk her. While this was an unusual incident, it showed at least that capital ships are not afraid of submarines.

The capital ships will, of course, go on improving in type, power and speed and will unfortunately cost enormous sums. It is estimated that a modern dreadnaught would cost £9,000,000, while the battle cruiser H. M. S. Hood cost £6,000,000.

Despite the cost, however, in the view of this naval authority, any country dependent on oversea trade for her existence must have a battle fleet of capital ships sufficiently numerous to keep the trade lanes open. The British Isles are, of course, in this respect, in a unique position, producing insufficient food for their industrial population of 46,000,000, which depends on oversea trade, so that a supreme navy is an absolute necessity.

Defense Against Aircraft

While battleships can be readily protected against submarines by escorting destroyers, devices adopted during the war for combating submarines, such as hydrophones attached to land listening posts and to sea-going craft, combined with depth charges and dirigible patrols, finally mastered the submarine. A complete fleet, in the admiral's opinion, consists of a due proportionate number of each type of vessels, including submarines.

It is even easier to protect capital ships against aircraft, he said. Seaplanes carrying at the most two torpedoes must discharge them from a height not over 30 feet above the water surface and at a distance of not over 2000 yards from their objective. At this distance it would be sufficient to drop a salvo of practice shells in front of the oncoming seaplane and the splash of water, rising 50 feet in the air, would wreck the wooden propellors of the aeroplane and put it out of commission, or well directed shrapnel fire would be equally effective. The only situation where the admiral considered an aeroplane might catch a battleship unawares would be when riding at anchor in wide waters; but a sharp lookout is naturally kept and the sound of aeroplane engines is heard some distance off.

Naval Bases Essential

This naval authority dwelt on the need for suitable naval bases within reach of the enemy's base, if his fleet was to be contained. He presented the suppositional case of the United States being at war with Germany alone. In that event, Scandinavian ports and the ports of Great Britain and France, being neutral, would be closed to the American fleet as belligerent vessels, and it would be practically impossible to contain the German fleet and prevent it coming out into the Atlantic. It is true, he said, that if America has such a preponderating strength that two complete fleets, each of greater strength than Germany's fleet, were available, she might do this by relieving the blockading fleet at stated intervals so as to keep up the blockade; but in all probability the American vessels would be eventually worn out. Practically the same situation, he said, would apply if America were at war with Japan or vice versa. Britain's grand fleet was really in a unique position with regard to Germany, inasmuch as Scapa Flow had an ideal location as a naval base for the purpose of containing the German high seas fleet. In conclusion, the admiral said that these naval officers, who have advocated submarines against capital ships in the newspaper controversy, seem to have either been ignorant of the lessons of the late war or to have forgotten them.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANES DOUBTED

Director of Gunnery Exercises Reports Bombing Tests Show Improbability of Battleships Being Disabled From Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The issue between naval and military experts as to the comparative merits of the battleship and the aeroplane for offensive and defensive purposes has reached a point where Congress is expected to go fully into the question in order to ascertain its true bearing on national expenditures on armaments.

For a long time the dreadnaught versus aeroplane issue has been a subject of bitter controversy in British naval and military circles. It has come to the surface here and promises to become a much discussed topic. Developments have come thick and fast in the last few days. On Saturday the Navy Department issued a report prepared by Capt. W. D. Leahy, director of gunnery exercises, in which the conclusion is reached that the bombing experiments recently conducted against the old battleship Indiana have shown the improbability of battleships being either destroyed or put out of action by aeroplanes.

New Test May Be Made

Members of the subcommittee that heard the testimony of Brigadier-General Mitchell were very much impressed, and its chairman, Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R.), Representative from Kansas, indicated that he would bring the subject to the attention of the House and move to have the Navy Department allocate another obsolete battleship for a more effective test of aeroplane bombing. It is also intimated that a special commission may be appointed to investigate and make a full report of their findings to Congress. Naval officers regard the report of Captain Leahy as more [illegible] mitted by Brigadier-General Mitchell.

Brigadier-General Mitchell said that the dropping of dummy bombs on the Indiana had been highly successful, the aeroplanes scoring 11 per cent of hits from a height of 5000 feet. He declared, however, that the experiment offered no really adequate test of the effectiveness of aeroplanes against large sea-fighting craft, and he asked for the assignment of a ship on which real tests could be made.

"The work on the Indiana was done by a personnel with crude equipment and very little experience in dropping bombs, but they did very well. All of the bombs, except about 22, would have been in the danger area of the modern ship," said Brigadier-General Mitchell.

Unarmored Ships Easily Destroyed

"There is no trouble about destroying any unarmored ship. There was one small bomb, which was exploded in the water some distance from the torpedo boat destroyer Smith. The destroyer began to sink and was towed away. All unarmored vessels can be sunk without any trouble at all. The Indiana was made to begin to sink with only one bomb with only 214 pounds of explosives placed about 60 feet below the water and about 30 feet from her stern. It damaged the stern of the ship, bent the rudder post and propeller shaft. They towed her ashore and let her sink. The thickest deck we have to pierce is about three inches thick, and the maximum armor of any ship we know is about seven inches, which is on the Hood class in Great Britain. There is a three-inch ballastic deck about four decks down. If you hit that in any way, we are convinced, you will put a ship out of action, not only from the shock but from the fumes, the gas, and the general concussion. If you hit the ship in here (indicating on a chart) it will blow off the bow or the whole stern and that is with only one bomb. We are ready to demonstrate that at any time."

Accuracy of Bombing

"What is the situation with regard to the accuracy with which you can drop one of those bombs?" asked Mr. Anthony.

"We can hit very often, if we have to, because if necessary we will come down and lay the bomb on the deck. Here is a comparison between the accuracy of airplane bombing and gunfire. Over 18,000 yards, we believe the percentage of hits from the shore will be very small. We do not believe that at 40,000 yards you will make over 1 per cent of hits with cannon. The distance is nothing to airplanes. We can work 200 miles off the coast and our accuracy is just as great at 200 miles as it is near the shore."

"Does the navy regard these tests as conclusive?" Brigadier-General Mitchell was asked.

"All the flying officers do."

WITHDRAWALS OF LIQUOR LIMITED

Order of Prohibition Commissioner Stops Wholesale Release From Bonded Warehouses in States Where Law Is Defied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Withdrawals of liquor from the bonded warehouses of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey have been stopped by order of John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, issued on Saturday. The only exceptions to the ban are alcohol for industrial purposes, wine for sacramental purposes, and five cases of whisky to each retail druggist with a permit to sell intoxicants.

The states named in the order are those in which the Volstead act has been most flagrantly abused, and the instructions are in line with the announced intention of enforcement officials of putting into effect regulations for the curtailment of traffic in whisky. It has been alleged that in the states affected by the new order liquor has been sold openly over the bar in many places, and that every one who could pay the price asked could get as much as he wanted. While most of the liquor sold in these states has come from bonded warehouses, much of it has been smuggled across the Canadian border, and this is another problem to be met and solved by the prohibition officials.

Border Traffic Watched

A few days ago instructions were sent out from prohibition enforcement headquarters here ordering customs agents and superintendents of warehouses to verify every permit for withdrawal of bonded liquors by referring it for confirmation to the prohibition agent who issued it. Failure to do this, it was stated, would, in the discretion of the commissioner, result in the revoking of the permit. This action was taken for the purpose of checking up and preventing the widespread use of forged permits for obtaining whisky.

Other states, not included in the order issued on Saturday, will receive similar instructions if there is as great a tendency to violate the law in them as has been manifested in the states named. Virginia was not included, because the commissioner found, after an investigation, that the law was being more effectively enforced there than in the northeastern states, except in the moonshine districts of the mountains.

It is expected the new order will affect a large number of manufacturers of patent medicines which have had a heavy sale. Many of these so-called medicines have been used as beverages, because of their alcohol content. The order will make it more difficult for the manufacturers to get the necesary amount of alcohol to continue making concoctions acceptable to the seeker of whisky or its substitutes.

It is said also that there will be little shipment of whisky in barrels into the states named. The restriction of the amount allowed retail druggists to five case lots will tend to stop the practice of diluting barrels of 100-proof whisky with large quantities of water so as to augment the bootlegging business, prohibition officers believe.

Prescriptions Decreasing

"The remarkable decrease in the number of physicians who prescribe whisky is causing great satisfaction at dry headquarters in Washington," it was said on Sunday. "No doctor can prescribe whisky without a permit.

"The number of physicians in the United States is 152,627; the number of physicians holding permits is 33,379; the number not holding permits is 119,248; the percentage of physicians not holding permits is 78, and the percentage holding permits is 22. In 24 states the physicians hold no permits to prescribe liquor, and druggists cannot fill prescriptions for whisky or brandy.

"There are over 40,00 physicians in these states. In many of these states pure grain, or ethyl alcohol, may be used as a solvent or preservative in the compounding of medicines. The trend of sentiment on medicinal whisky is with the National Medical Association. It declares that whisky has no therapeutic value."

NEGRO PROBLEM IN BRAZIL MINIMIZED

Proportion of Germans in Brazil Also Declared by Embassy in Washington Not to Be so Large as Report Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Emphatic denial is made by the Brazilian Embassy, in a statement issued yesterday, that a large part of the population of Brazil is composed of Germans and Negroes. This statement is given out by the embassy in reply to a published report which declared that "the conditions in Brazil are peculiar; in the southern part the predominating population is German; whole colonies and provinces are practically of Teutonic origin." It was also declared that "nearer the Amazon about 85 per cent of the population are Negroes." These two declarations, the embassy states, would leave "the impression that the whole population is either German or Negro."

Continuing, the embassy says:

"It is estimated that about 12 per cent of the population are Negroes. These are concentrated largely in the four central states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Bahia, especially the latter. In the state to the north of Bahia, and particularly in the two great states in the Amazon Valley, Pará and Amazonas, the Negro element is so small as to be negligible. The statement that 'nearer the Amazon about 85 per cent of the population are Negroes, is as misleading as it would be if one who had been writing about the thousands of Irish in New England should then say 'nearer California about 50 per cent of the population are Negroes.'"

As to the Germans in southern Brazil, the embassy statement says:

"There is a widespread misconception as to the German population of Brazil. It is true that in the three states of the extreme south, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná and Santa Catharina, there is considerable German blood, but the combined population of these three states, including both the German and the non-German element, is only about 10 per cent of the total population of the country.

"Furthermore, these people are not immigrants who have recently come from Germany. They are for the most part native Brazilians, and are the children and grandchildren and even great grandchildren of immigrants who were induced to settle in Brazil by the Emperor Dom Pedro between 1840 and 1850. In numbers and influence they do not begin to compare with the Italians, hundreds of thousands of whom have migrated to Brazil, and among them are many of Brazil's wealthiest and most prosperous citizens.

"In the period of 30 years ending in 1907, the number of Poles who immigrated to Brazil was 50 per cent greater than the number of Germans; the Austro-Hungarians outnumbered the Germans; the Spanish immigrants were almost eight times as numerous as the German immigrants, while the Portuguese were more than 12 times as numerous as the Germans. When the statement that 'whole colonies and provinces are practically of Teutonic origin' is analyzed in the light of all the facts, it is seen that the impression of Teutonic predominance which is conveyed is as ill-founded as is the other impression of Negro preponderance in the Amazon Valley, where Negroes are almost never seen."

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JAPAN'S LOGICAL EXPANSION SAID TO BE INTERNAL

Foreign Trade Expert, Discussing California Land Controversy, Declares Islands and Korea Offer Any Necessary Outlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Absurd" is the word applied by John Russell Kennedy, foreign trade expert, who has spent many years in Japan, concerning the talk of a possibility of war between the United States and Japan. Mr. Kennedy recently spoke before the Chicago Association of Commerce on trade relations with Japan. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor concerning the need for Japan to send its surplus population to the United States because of the alleged lack of room to expand within the limits of the Empire, Mr. Kennedy said:

"War was possible between nations because of the old fetish that you could get money for war purposes when there was the whole world to borrow from, Germany, France, England, Italy, Austria or any other nation. But today you cannot do that. They none of them have it. The only country which has money to lend is the United States of America, and I very much doubt the possibility of getting the larger interests to lend Japan the money to go to war with the United States.

"The man in the street will say to you that the situation is this: Japan must have an outlet for her surplus population, and therefore has settled in California and our western slope or nearby states, for colonization purposes, and that it is a menace to the people of the United States and the United States itself.

Japan's Own Outlets

"I maintain that that is not true. Japan is made up of three main islands, the main island in the central group thickly populated, and its available farm lands are practically taken up. The population of those lands may be very greatly increased by advanced methods of farming and production.

"The northern island, Hokaido, is very sparsely populated. It is rich in productivity in its available lands for agricultural purposes. It is well timbered and well watered. Wheat and grain, cattle and sheep, can be raised there in great quantities and at a considerable profit. [illegible] enterprising Japanese are aiming at a very large development of that island, and within the last few years some 25,000 to 30,000 acres have been laid out for the production of beet sugar on the most modern and advanced system. They use tractor plows and machinery of other kinds in use in other lands, which has been imported largely from America.

"Should this experiment prove successful, as I think it will, this, with the other attractions for agricultural pursuits, will bring a great number of Japanese to that section. I should say, roughly speaking, that 5,000,000 can find opportunity for occupation, residence and development there.

"The more southerly possession of Japan, outside of the three islands spoken of, is Formosa, semi-tropical in its production of small fruits and rice, and other profitable work. This island is now partially inhabited by savages, who are gradually being either civilized or driven out. Here, too, there is a splendid opportunity for expansion and the distribution of the present more pressing population of the islands.

Korea's Resources

"But the main possession outside of the islands is that of Korea, which is now a part of Japan, and must remain so. Korea is as large, if not larger, than England, and it has a population of from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000, though I may underestimate. There may be 15,000,000. The peninsula of Korea is very rich indeed in its soil, and in the northern part there is a considerable amount of metals, with some coal. The northern part is well timbered. The southern part is well adapted for cattle, or rice, beans, etc.

"Surely there is room here for another 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 of people.

"It cannot be true to say that Japan must send her people abroad into other lands because of overcrowding. It is quite axiomatic to say that no well governed country seeks to get rid of its good subjects or citizens; provided room can be made for them within their own territory. It must be equally true that no self-respecting government would encourage the emigration in numbers to any friendly country of its bad subjects or citizens. This is especially true of Japan, I believe.

"It therefore follows that the government of Japan should and will provide the means of expansion within the Empire of Japan, and in so doing will add enormously to her own wealth.

Invitation Eastward

"The islands in the Pacific held out inducements to immigrants from Japan for many years because the fruit-growers wanted cheap labor and more of it. The climatic conditions and the very much higher rate of wages paid, together with the anxiety of immigration companies to earn the

premium paid per head for labor and the shipping companies' anxiety for the passage money, drew a great number of people from Japan.

"Exactly the same conditions prevailed upon the Pacific slope for many years. Cheap labor was brought in from Japan. They settled there first in hundreds and then in thousands, finding it an easy and delightful place to live. They found waste places for lease and sale, and they leased and bought from the people of California. Both the purchases and the sales were in good faith.

"These were the causes for the emigration to United States territory. The increase in them has caused alarm and a somewhat natural uneasiness until it was possible to use the anti-Japanese plank for political or for economic purposes. The gentlemen's agreement was, after all, only patchwork upon a treaty of amity made in good faith and which gave to the Japanese the right of travel, trade and residence. Patchwork is seldom satisfactory, and now a better job must be made of it.

Mr. Morris Quoted

"In a speech made before the University Club of New York, Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador in Japan, who has been for some months conducting negotiations in Washington in behalf of the State Department with the Japanese Ambassador, made the optimistic assertion that the Japanese did not ask that their laborers be allowed to come to California or elsewhere in the United States, nor did they claim the right to buy or lease land in California or elsewhere in the United States where a treaty provides against such ownership or lease. All that they asked was and is that these subjects of Japan should not be classified as objectionable as against other aliens coming from other countries having treaties with the United States, and that the ownership of lands already purchased, together with the lives, other property and interests of Japanese now residents of the United States should be safeguarded.

"Mr. Morris stated that this was the only question now open, and that, aside from the request for treatment which was undiscriminating, should be considered by a friendly government with which Japan has always had the relations of good neighborhood and of profitable trade.

"I do not think that the government or the people of Japan would protest for a moment against treatment which is fair and sportsmanlike. They do not and cannot demand the right of citizenship. No government can make that request to another country in behalf of its own people, and I am confident that the wise and chosen course of the government and leading men of Japan is to offer increased inducements to their own people to stay at home and develop their own lands."

Warning of Opposition

California Senator Declares Proposed Morris-Shidehara Treaty Unacceptable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—[illegible] other Pacific coast states are preparing to object strenuously to the proposed settlement of the Japanese-California issue as recommended in the reports submitted to the State Department and the Tokyo Foreign Office.

The first significant warning of this impending action was given on Saturday by Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, who, speaking on behalf of his State, declared that a settlement on the basis of the recommendations made by Roland S. Morris, the United States Ambassador to Japan, and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, would in effect surrender the interests of California and the entire Pacific coast.

Senator Johnson charged that a revision of the "gentlemen's agreement" and a new treaty defining the status of Orientals would invalidate the land laws recently adopted by California in a state referendum and leave the state doors wide open for Oriental immigration. He served notice on the State Department that "in every legitimate and legal fashion the consummation of such a plan will be resisted."

Forces Mobilizing

The outburst of the California Senator is taken to indicate that the forces in Congress opposed to the proposed settlement are mobilizing for a show of strength when the State Department submits its recommendations to the Senate.

On the heels of the Johnson statement, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, issued a rejoinder, in which he declared in effect that the California Senator was passing the bridge before it was reached, and that he had been kept sufficiently informed of the progress of negotiations not to take a surrender for granted.

Senator Johnson said:

"From authoritative sources it is stated that the agreement between Ambassadors Shidehara and Morris embraces (1) an exchange of diplomatic notes defining passport regulations, etc., which would 'tighten up' the present gentlemen's agreement relating to exclusion of Japanese from this country, and (2) a treaty defining the rights of the nationals of each country, and which will, in effect, abrogate and destroy the alien land laws of the State of California.

State Authority Defied

"Stripped of diplomatic camouflage, this means that our representatives and Japan's have agreed upon the repeal of the land laws passed by the State of California, and prohibit the passage of those contemplated by many other western states. Japan has insisted upon the control of her own people, and therefore will not agree to an exclusion treaty, but will enter into a so-called gentlemen's agreement which does not exclude. The new gentlemen's agreement, notwithstanding its amendment phases, can be just as forcefully administered as the present one, and just as in the case of the present gentlemen's agreement, it will be honored more in the breach than in the observance. The result will be, under the suggested arrangement, if adopted, a continuance of Japanese immigration and increase in the Japanese population in the west.

"Upon the meager facts now before us, the situation appears to be this: Japan does not like an American law and Japan protests that law. Resort is not had to American courts, but to American diplomatists. The protest is deemed of sufficient gravity for American diplomatists to agree to a treaty exactly as desired by Japan. This, by a short cut, without participation by those most interested, repeals laws passed after due deliberation—laws admittedly within the jurisdiction of the state passing them, which cannot justly give offense, and upon a subject of paramount importance to the present well-being and future existence of the state.

"Of course, a situation of this sort is intolerable, and I think I voice the sentiments of California when I say that in every legitimate and legal fashion the consummation of such a plan will be resisted."

RAILROADS' PLEA FOR LOWER WAGES

Many Lines Said to Be in Poor Financial Condition Because of Decline in Business and Insufficiency of Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Abrogation of the national agreements existing between the railroads of the United States and their employees as a means for retrenchment by the railroads may be requested of the United States Railway Labor Board as a result of the conference of the labor committee of the Association of American Railway Executives, which has been in session here at the Blackstone Hotel since Friday. Wage reductions have been made the subject of consideration in the matter of reducing operating expenses, and these will be opposed by the railroad brotherhoods, but so far there has been no definite announcement made by the committee, which has held its meetings behind closed doors.

It is asserted by railroad officials that the railroads have gained little advantage from the rate increases granted them after the wage award was made to employees by the Railway Labor Board last summer, and that at least $100,000,000 of the present operating expenses of the railroads of the country may be eliminated by the abrogation of the national agreements which were entered into just before the return of the railroads to private ownership after the war. A reduction of operating expenses to the extent of $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 is claimed as a necessity by officials of the railroads, and it is considered by them more desirable that the end be attained by lowering wages than by increasing freight and passenger rates in order to keep the present scale of wages in force.

Brotherhoods Opposed

Executives of the brotherhoods have expressed themselves as being unalterably opposed to any reduction of wages at this time.

Whatever the decision may be which is reached by the members of the labor committee it will take the form of a recommendation to the standing committee of the association for acceptance or rejection.

"Many roads are in bad financial condition," said Samuel O. Dunn of Chicago, who is advisory counsel to the Association of Railway Executives. "This is due to a decline in business and failure of the rates to earn the revenue expected.

"The roads have reduced their force, as made necessary by the decline in business. They are operating as economically as possible and find no way out except to reduce the payroll. The 1917 payroll of $1,700,000,000 is today increased to $3,700,000,000, and as a result many roads are in bad financial condition. Beginning in November, there was a decline in business until the freight movement is now less than two-thirds of what it was three months ago. Apparently there is no way out except to reduce wages."

Outside Repair Work

In an editorial in the current number of The Railway Age, of which Mr. Dunn is editor, he states that: "The employees in the shops in 1917 were working on a 10-hour basis, while in 1920 they were working on an eight-hour basis. For working on an eight-hour basis they are now receiving 72 per cent higher average monthly wages than they received in 1917 on a 10-hour basis. The abolition of piecework has resulted in a heavy reduction in the average work done per man, not only per day, but per hour; and because of this and the eight-hour day the railways are being obliged, or were when business was heavy, to employ 43 per cent more men in their shops than in 1917. Nor is this all. In spite of the great increase in the number of men employed in the shops, the railways were unable in 1920 to do in their own shops what the repair work on locomotives and cars required and had to send a substantial part of their equipment requiring heavy repairs to outside plants, which further greatly increased the expense of maintenance of equipment."

PLEA FOR FAIRNESS REGARDING BRITAIN

People of United States, Says Canadian Senator, Still Being Misled by Section of American Press Respecting England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—"The anti-British movement in the United States, to which attention has been recently directed by the case of Dr. Manning, the newly appointed Bishop of New York upon whom a fruitless but bitter attack was made by certain newspapers on the ground of his being an Englishman, is watched with considerable concern by those in a favorable position to judge its possible ultimate effects," declared the Hon. James Hamilton Ross in a press interview on the eve of his departure on Friday for Canada.

Mr. Ross has had a distinguished political career in Canada where he has been a member of the Senate for 17 years and has held several public appointments and is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. The Senator said that the great part Britain had taken in the war was imperfectly realized by the people of the United States. Many of them, especially in the west, had been and were still constantly being misled by a certain section of the American press into thinking that Great Britain had made little or no effort or sacrifice. In the east, and among educated people it was fairly understood what Great Britain had done, but the deplorable lack of understanding in other parts had engendered an ill-feeling which was welcomed and fanned by the German and Irish elements throughout the States.

Britain's Aid to Allies

It was partly the fault of the British themselves, continued Mr. Ross, or at all events of their strange modesty. Throughout the war the British newspapers were full of the achievements of the Canadians and the Australians, but much less was said of the accomplishments of Englishmen and Scotsmen themselves. In Canada this strange modesty was understood, because Canadians knew the character of the people, but in the United States this attitude was frequently misread.

As an example of the presentation of facts likely to lead to incorrect conclusions, Mr. Ross pointed out that the attention of the American people was drawn to the fact that huge sums of money had been borrowed by Great Britain from the United States for purposes of the war, but was not pointed out that all this money had been lent by Great Britain to her poorer allies—Serbia, Rumania, France and others. Moreover by lending money to Great Britain, the United States had a perfect security for her loans, while it was doubtful if Great Britain would ever get her money back. "Again it was allowed to be believed that the United States alone had come to the relief of Belgium in the matter of food, whereas the fact was that Great Britain supplied the money and the United States the food," he said.

Facts Should Be Told

The Senator concluded that he viewed this state of affairs with concern, and he was of the opinion that something should be done to check the growth of this misunderstanding. Perhaps, he suggested, England and France could act in unison to disseminate the truth. The matter was of first importance because the progress of the world undoubtedly depended upon a proper understanding of each other by the English-speaking peoples of Great Britain and the United States.

RESOLUTION FAVORS TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Resumption forthwith of trade intercourse between Canada and Russia "on the broadest lines" is urged by the Independent Labor Party of Nova Scotia. A resolution advocating this course was adopted unanimously by the provincial convention of the party, which came to close here on Saturday.

As reason in favor of the course urged, the convention asserted that Russia is in sore need of quantities of machinery, which the Dominion is in a position to manufacture and export advantageously, and that, on the other hand, Canada was in "great need of the raw products Russia has to export."

The convention, which was attended by the Labor men recently elected to the provincial Legislature and by other delegates from different parts of the Province, passed a large number of other resolutions, among them one calling for an 8-hour day for all workers except those engaged in seasonal occupations, such as farming and fishing, another questioning the right of landlords to discriminate against people with children in renting houses; and one declaring opposition to immigration from Europe at the present time. A fourth important resolution calls for the appointment of a provincial commission to investigate coal mining costs and profits, with a view to "absorbing in taxes all the profits which rise above the point giving a reasonable return on the actual capital invested."

PLANS FOR UNVEILING OF BOLIVAR STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Estoban Gil Borges, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to be present in New York City at the unveiling exercises of the statue of Simon Bolivar on April 19 next. He plans to head a special mission to the United States for the occasion.

The statue, presented to the city of New York by the Venezuelan Government will stand in Central Park on what has been known for the last 30 years as Bolivar Hill. It will take the place of the statue of the great South American liberator, which formerly stood there. The new statue is designed by Mrs. Sally James Farnham of New York City.

FORMER RUSSIAN EXILE PASSES AWAY

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Prince Peter Alexeivich Kropotkin, the Russian geographer, author and revolutionary leader, has passed away in Moscow, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Looking much more like a genial savant than what he was, an avowed anarchist, Prince Kropotkin, once a familiar figure in London, had several points in common with his great contemporary, Leo Tolstoy. Both were descended from the old nobility, and both started their public careers as Russian army officers, only to find their way into the ranks of Socialism.

The Prince's Socialistic views were first announced in 1872, when he joined the International Workingmen's Association at Geneva. From Geneva it was not a far cry to anarchism and nihilism. But what a leap he had taken! Only a few years before, he had been, as it were, an active pillar of the Tzarist régime and the cruel oppression for which it stood. He had led a survey expedition into Manchuria and carried on those imperial activities which helped Russia to absorb a huge Asiatic empire. His escape to England from a Russian prison in 1874 was epic. The famous nihilist did not return to his country until 1917. He had been an exile for 43 years!

TIME LIMIT SET ON LORD MAYOR'S STAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—February 11 was set by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, on Saturday, as the date when Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, must end his sojourn as a "seaman" in the United States. On or before that date he must "reship" from this country, to which he came a short time ago as a stowaway without a passport. This decision was made at a conference between the Secretary and Michael Francis Doyle, attorney for Mr. O'Callaghan.

The Department of Labor, it is said, does not hold it of much importance whether Mr. O'Callaghan leaves as a "seaman" or as a passenger.

In order that his departure might be kept secret from the British Government, it is understood, Mr. Doyle requested that considerable secrecy be allowed Mr. O'Callaghan when he did leave. It was pointed out, however, that a certificate must be filed with the immigration inspector at the port from which the Lord Mayor sails.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD SALE AND LEASE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The sale of one railroad and the lease of another, both of which were projects of John R. Walsh, are announced. Banks of the the Chicago Clearing House Association took over the roads with the Walsh assets.

The Illinois Southern Railroad, running from Salem, Illinois, to Bismarck, Missouri, was sold to representatives of a new company which is to be financed by shippers along the line. The largest interests are lead producers around Bismarck. The road has been idle for about 15 months, but will resume operation as soon as it can be rehabilitated. The purchase price is said to have been less than $1,000,000. In buying it years ago Walsh paid $7,000,000. It is said the loss to bond holders will be about $3,000,000, while holders of $5,000,000 in common and preferred stock will receive nothing.

The other road, the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern, goes to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul under a lease for 99 years if the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Illinois Public Utilities Commission approve.

LESS WHISKY BEING SOLD IN ATLANTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—"There is less whisky being sold in Atlanta now than ever before," James L. Beavers, chief of police, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Atlanta is almost a dry town now, and if conditions continue as they have been for the last few weeks I expect soon to see Atlanta as dry as a desert."

Chief Beavers said he had information that a number of bootleggers were seeking legitimate work.

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PACKERS SEEKING FURTHER DELAY

Effort Made to Postpone Action by House of Representatives on Federal Control Bill Which Has Already Passed Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After the decisive vote in the Senate early last week in favor of the Gronna bill creating a livestock commission and giving it jurisdiction over the livestock and packing industry, the interests which have for so long been opposing legislation designed to curb or control the packers, at every step of the way, began to concentrate on attempts to keep it from going through the House of Representatives.

One of the first open efforts to delay legislation was made in the House Agriculture Committee, in which the bill is being considered, on Saturday, when requests were made by four representatives, three of them from Illinois, two being from Chicago, the packers' headquarters, for additional hearings. The committee has already held extended hearings. Every phase of the packing house business and its interrelations has been gone over. Supporters of the pending legislation contended that no possible issue except that of killing the bill could result from hearings and the delay entailed by them.

Propaganda Traced

The Institute of American Meat Packers issued a statement a few days ago calling attention to the significance of the term "packer" in the bill and declaring that not only are "all persons and corporations conducting the business ordinarily regarded as the packing business covered by the bill, but because of the definition of livestock products, consideration should be given to determine the large number of other industries that are to be controlled as well as packers."

The effects of this effort to arouse the apprehensions of other business interests manifested themselves at the committee meeting on Saturday. Those who wanted more hearings said that the construction of the word "packer" as defined in the Senate bill, had led shoe manufacturers and other industries to fear that they might come within the provisions of the bill. Proponents of the bill denied that there was any justification for such a construction of the measure.

As has happened before when opponents to packer legislation have sought to prevent action, the committee received telegrams and letters from all parts of the country requesting that the senders and writers be heard before final action was taken. W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, and other members of Congress have on previous occasions protested against the concerted action through which the packer interests have sought to influence Congress by deluging members with messages supposed to be spontaneous outpourings from citizens rising to prevent the packers from being placed under government regulation. By a vote of nine to seven, the committee on Saturday refused to give any more time to hearings.

Amendment Offered

John W. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, sought to make livestock growers ineligible to membership on the commission. His amendment will be considered today.

James V. McClintic (D.), Representative from Oklahoma, stated in the House on Saturday:

"I have been informed, and it is generally known that there are, in and around this Capitol, certain men interested in keeping the packing industry from being regulated. I am of the opinion that years ago the banks objected to governmental regulation. I am now of the opinion that if anyone should seek to destroy such regulation the honest bankers would object, realizing that wildcat banks would soon come in and destroy the industry.

"I am likewise of the opinion that that same claim applies to many other kinds of activities. I can see no reason why an honest packer would not be willing to have his business regulated in order that it might receive future protection.

"I am in favor of the regulation of the packers, but I do not know whether they have brought any pressure to bear to keep me out of any committee."

Further Packer Hearing Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Requesting that no action be taken by Congress on the bill to regulate the packing industry until the Chicago Association of Commerce has had the opportunity to be heard on the subject, Joseph R. Noel, president of the association, has sent a telegram to Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa and chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, asking for a hearing before the committee. The message follows:

"The Chicago Association of Commerce, speaking for representative business interests, is definitely opposed to principles involved in legislation of the regulatory and restrictive character of Senate Bill No. 3944, known as the meat packing industry bill, and respectfully urges that this bill be not reported to the House until full hearings thereon have been held by the Committee on Agriculture. We further request an opportunity to present our views at such hearing or hearings as the committee may decide to hold on this vitally important question."

NEW YORK TEACHERS' SALARIES DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Public school teachers here will have to wait several weeks for their January salaries, due to the failure, City Comptroller Charles N. Craig says, of the auditor for the Board of Education to prepare the salary voucher. This, it was pointed out at the citizens' conference on education here last week, is one of the effects of the series of conflicting opinions between the city officials and the Board of Education. The differences were revealed in speeches at the conference by Mr. Craig and William Ettinger, superintendent of New York City's schools. Mr. Craig said that "politics and professional educators" were responsible for the differences between his offices and the Board of Education. Mr. Ettinger replied that the Board of Estimate of the city "never has been willing to consider teachers' salaries from the right viewpoint," and that the tendency was to "politicalize" the schools. He advocated a program which would insure permanency of salaries of teachers, the financial independence of the Board of Education and a change in the method of creating the board.

GERMAN FIRMS WIN SPANISH CONTRACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Sunday) — It is announced that the contract for more than 100 new locomotives, wanted by the Spanish railways, has been given to German firms whose offer was the best. Tenders were made by German, Belgian, French, English and American firms. The two lowest tenders were the German and Belgian, but the latter appealed for more time than the 10 months specified, while the British, American and French, apart from the price, found to the time limit too difficult. The Germans agreed to all the conditions and it is stated that guarantees have been given by the government for delivery on time and for the quality of the locomotives.

KING'S VISIT TO ARGENTINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—Efforts continue to be made to persuade King Alfonso to fix a definite date for his visit to Argentina. The Spanish colony at Buenos Aires has now made an appeal to him to visit the city to unveil the monument they are presenting for the commemoration of the independence of Argentina.

MR. FISHER'S SUCCESSOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New south Wales (Sunday)—There is good ground for stating that Sir Joseph Cook will succeed the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher as High Commissioner for Australia in England.

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RETURN OF ALIEN PROPERTY OPPOSED

Senator Underwood Protests Proposed Action Which, He Says, Is Urged to Please American German Sympathizers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, voiced a protest in the Senate on Saturday against the return to German owners of property seized by the alien property custodian during the war. The time has not come, Senator Underwood declared, for the Senate to "surrender the rights of our own citizens out of a desire to please some of our American citizens who have relatives in Germany."

Senator Underwood's protest immediately followed a statement in the Senate by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, that this would be a very good time to consider the passage of an act restoring to German nationals the property which was sequestrated, and which is in the hands of the alien property custodian. The Utah Senator has prepared a bill providing for the restoration of these properties.

Just previous to Senator King's remarks there was considerable discussion in the Senate in regard to an amendment of the Trading With the Enemy Act, proposed by Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania. His amendment would permit the return of property of American women born of American citizens abroad, who prior to the entrance of this country into the war had married subjects of enemy countries.

Reprisals Demanded

"I do not care to let this occasion go by without entering my protest," Senator Underwood said. "I do not object to the passage of the Knox amendment, but I do seriously object to the statement that we should return to German nationals property taken by the alien property custodian during the war. It was done by other governments, but more than that I think that every government should hold its first allegiance to its own people, and not to a foreign people. The property of American citizens was ruthlessly destroyed, taken and confiscated during the war by the German Government.

BRITISH AIRSHIP DAMAGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Air Ministry announces that after the airship R-34 returned to her station at Howden on Friday, it was impossible to house her. Being anchored in the open, owing to her damaged condition, it was not possible to control her an the ship was wrecked. Latest photographs show that only about one-third of the ship remained intact and buoyant, the remainder lies a mass of wreckage on the ground.

SWISS SOCIALIST VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Sunday)—The vote of the Swiss Socialist Party on the question of adherence to the Third International of Moscow has now been received from various branches, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that a majority of 16,001 has declared against entry.

LUMBER MILL WAGES CUT

HOQUIAM, Washington—The wage scale board for the lumber mills in this district has reduced wages of common labor from $4 to $3.60 a day. The prices of board in company camps was cut from $1.60 to 1.30 a day.

Announcement

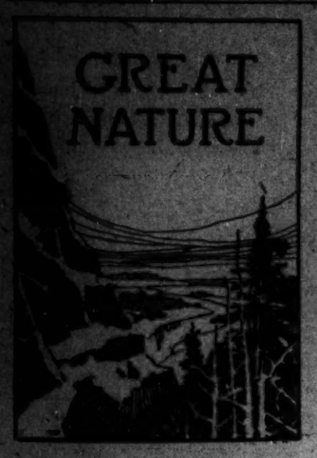
From The Christian Science Publishing Society

Several hundred copies of the proceedings in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in the case between the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, as published in *The Christian Science Monitor*, were run off at the time of their publication in the *Monitor*.

These extra copies will be bound in simple and substantial book form, of about 1200 pages, with board covers, size 8¼" x 10¾". The book will contain the verbatim report of the hearings on the Bill in Equity, as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer, including the arguments of counsel before the Special Master and the final arguments before the Full Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. It will also include the decision of the court when given. It will include, as well, the Master's Report, the hearing on extension of time for exceptions, the arguments on exceptions to the Master's Report, the hearing on Motion to Intervene, the Attorney-General's arguments on Motion to Intervene, and the official report of the hearings in the Contempt Citation Proceedings. The book will also contain the principal pleadings, including the pleadings in the case of Dittemore vs. Dickey et als., and the Plan of Properties and List of Deeds. The testimony and the exhibits which appear as part of the testimony will be indexed.

These copies will be sold at $100.00 each, and the orders will be entered for future delivery in the order of their receipt accompanied by remittance for this amount.

GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Kingfisher's Home

It was little more than a basin scooped out of the sandy soil among the heather on the hills across the moor, yet from it welled up the spring which fell over the weir into the mill dam a few miles below, and turned a great wheel for hours each day. Up it bubbled and overflowed down the hillside; what a hurry to avoid a bowlder here and there in its desire to meet and mingle with the water of the creek which ran in from the sea miles away. Its voice was low—scarce more than a murmur—as it wended its way through the quiet moorland, breaking out into song through the meads over a pebbly bed; greeting with gurgles of delight the radiant welcome of the golden kingcups; softly humming as it made a bend round the big alder and formed itself into a pool, only to break into ripples of admiration on discovering its course fringed with tall green reeds and mirroring velvety blue forget-me-nots. Here it widened, and took on a more serious purpose than just to hurry along seawards. The banks were deepened and broadened, for the weir was not far off, and above it the wide shallows where the rushes grew, and a pair of swans came every year to "form their sweet residence," later to sail upon its waters with their cygnets in their train.

It was a morning in May when we rambled up the mill stream to the foot-bridge to watch for the kingfishers, with the hope of alighting upon their nesting place. We crossed over, walked 50 yards or so farther up, and sat down to wait under the screen of a willow.

We had not long to wait before
There came
Swift as a meteor's shining flame
A kingfisher from out the brake,
And almost seemed to leave a wake
Of brilliant hues behind.

Up she shot on her glancing wings, and with characteristic jerk lighted upon the hand rail. Our attention was fastened upon that wonderful spot of color down stream, sitting with head slightly tilted, the better to eye the clear water below. With a dive she threaded the surface, jerked up on the rail for a moment, then darted a dozen yards further down, and drew up on a small overhanging branch. She glanced from side to side, making sure all was quiet, and swept to the opposite bank and disappeared.

Still we sat on and watched our "golden fisher of the bridge" go through the same performance several times. Then, leaving the willow screen, we strolled along the bank and looked across to where, partly hidden by some overhanging growth, we espied the opening—the clean-cut, vertical oval—which is the kingfisher's entrance to the tunneled home. The sounds which came from the other side were unmistakable; that peeping melody told us of some six or seven young birds in their nursery at the end of the tunnel. As we listened, round the bend darted the mother bird. Catching sight of us, past she flew as though the spot had no concern for her. In a few minutes, low upon the water, back she skimmed again, rounded the drooping willows, and was gone. We sat down at a distance and waited. An hour went by, and no sign of our fisher.

It was some days before we went up the stream to the plank bridge. We sat down in good view of the nest, and ere long glimpsed our bird glancing up in her flight over the water; up she came, and with accustomed suddenness jerked short upon the rail. We felt we were being watched, and kept quiet. What a wonderful combination of changing color she made, sitting there in the bright sunlight! A truly gorgeously arrayed figure! Then the blue-crowned head with its chestnut red mandible took on its tilt and eyed the shallows beneath; she plunged and returned to the rail, and darted past us to the nest. In a few minutes out she shot, straight into the stream, and lighted on the bough opposite, made two or three dives in succession, and returned to the bridge. She had evidently decided there was nothing to risk in taking us into her confidence.

Presently I slipped off my shoes and stockings, crept along the bank, stepped into the stream, and, carefully drawing aside some of the greenery, listened. How can one describe the peeping from a kingfisher's nest? It is the harmonizing of several bird notes, blending into a liquid chant. Turning up my sleeve, I reached along the tunnel the full length of my arm, and just felt my fingers being taken hold of. Drawing them away, the beaks reached forward, and feeling for a bird, I drew it out. What a quaint figure it was—short, stumpy, and covered with quills sheathing its feathers, which soon would burst from their covering and clothe the owner in a splendor almost equal to the parent birds, in a day.

Facing the little creature inward, I started it back to the nursery, and as I climbed up the bank, I caught sight of the mother bird, watching me from a willow. Going back, I found myself thinking over our fishers at work, and pictured them starting the cavity; charging at the surface in full tilt with their strong bills, until they had made sufficient hold to cling to, to begin excavating. How smoothly finished was the neat entrance, and what patient work must have followed during the two to three weeks of tunneling.

When we next rambled up the mill stream, the chant from the tunnel was no longer continuous, and we knew the little birds would soon be flown. Then there came the day when it was deserted, and some half dozen replica of our Jewel of the Stream were flinting among the low branches over the pool at the bend;

. . . and in the deep there lay
Those lovely forms imaged as in sky.

THEODORA LEA.

DRESS REHEARSALS IN ITALY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At the opening of the London pantomime season the management at one theater invited children from various institutions to a first dress rehearsal, thus providing the company with an appreciative audience and at the same time giving a far greater treat to the children than if the occasion had been an ordinary matinée. For there is something about a rehearsal which is far more attractive than a public performance.

From the point of view of the amateur player the attraction is manifest. He need not trouble to be word perfect; he does not suffer from stage fright, and the whole affair tends to become a great joke rather than serious work. On the other hand, with a strange audience in front of him, and his typewritten part far away in the dressing-room, even the light comedian may wear a rather serious expression as the curtain goes up on the opening night.

Spectators are attracted toward a rehearsal from quite other motives. They want to see what goes on behind the scenes, and they are far more interested in the interruptions to the rehearsal than in its actual performance. There is no funnier scene anywhere than the rehearsal of Pyramus and Thisbe in the "Midsummer Night's Dream"; and the humor of the "Knight of the Burning Pestle," now running with such success in London, lies in the constant interruptions by the grocer who has constituted himself stage manager.

Probably at the stage rehearsal to which the children were invited, there were no interruptions from stage manager, conductor or prompter. The more the pity from the children's point of view. One must go to France or Italy to get the best fun out of a rehearsal. There the stage managers are accustomed to speak their thoughts in a manner which makes their English colleagues seem cold and phlegmatic by comparison.

One recalls a certain happy isle in the Eastern Mediterranean occasionally visited by an Italian Opera troupe who raise chorus and orchestra locally. The scenes at the rehearsals are stupendous, and the whole population manages by hook or by crook to creep past the stage door and "assist."

These rehearsals are liable to be punctuated by such interjections from the conductor as "Animali!" or "Bestie!" hurled at the heads of offending members of the orchestra. At the tap of the conductor's baton on his stand, and the sudden stoppage of the orchestra, the spectators in the darkness of the boxes lean forward for entertainment. Often the conductor appears to be about to hurl baton and score at his subjects; and rehearsals have been known to end suddenly in slaps. These, however, are delights of the sunnier south to which the phlegmatic north is a stranger.

The Potters Arts Guild

Mrs. G. F. Watts has been able to reopen her Potters Arts Guild at the village of Compton among the Surrey Hills, near Guildford. During the war it had to be closed, for many of the workers enlisted, and it was impossible to obtain the red or gray clay out of which the beautiful sundials, bird baths, and garden pots are made. As you stroll down the Surrey lane you come unexpectedly upon the pottery among the pines, with very little of the ugliness usually associated with a manufactory. The designs so exquisitely worked out in the clay are all original, and the work is hand done. Mrs. Watts employs the villagers when possible, and the children are glad to go to the pottery to be trained.

Near the pottery is the museum, with a thatched roof, and sheltered by a grove of pines, in which are stored many of G. F. Watts' pictures and sketches. Mrs. Watts built herself a beautiful house nearby, and watches over the pottery with the keenest interest. Her designs are often copied, but there is a cachet about the work of the Potters Arts Guild which cannot be mistaken. Mrs. Watts showed the writer a specimen of one of their latest productions—a panel in colored clays of the three cherubs holding their ears, lips, and eyes so that they shall not hear, speak, or see evil. The figures are beautifully modeled, as is that of "Peace," a lovely piece of work.

THE MELANCHOLY OF WAITERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Lamb's services to anthropology have never been fully appreciated. Take, for example, the "Dissertation on Roast Pig," which presents, probably for the first time, the anthropological axiom which insists that the most significant inventions of primitive culture are wholly fortuitous, or the essay on "The Two Races of Men," that superb analysis of racial stocks which reduces all the absurd and arbitrary divisions of ethnology down to the two main categories of the human family, namely, "the men who borrow and the men who lend." Or again Lamb's exhaustive study of the habits of tailors, which, although it may be somewhat out of date is none the less a very considerable contribution to the literature of industrial research.

The good work inaugurated by Lamb has, on the whole, however, been neglected. A great mass of material, to be sure, has been assembled which deals with the vagaries of ladies' garment workers, section hands, longshoremen, pants finishers and rough-dry cleaners, but literally no studies have been made of the marked peculiarities common to the more highly organized workers such as hotel clerks, congressmen, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, floorwalkers, and so forth.

Take, for example, waiters, whom I happen to find a particularly intriguing race. Why are they invariably so

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
He resembled a penguin

dispirited? What is there about the nightly feeding of other men that is so depressing? No one will deny that waiting seems to breed a melancholy that attaches to no other occupation, running the whole gamut of joylessness from the extreme dejection of the black and white Holstein waiter of the restaurant to the mournful condescension of the English superbutler, but who can tell us why it should be so?

Of course you too have observed it. You recall how you enter the restaurant, take your place and ponder over the menu while the head waiter purrs lugubriously in your ear. "A nice lil' entree, sweetbreads and petits pois bonne femme, she is delicious, not for the gen'lman? Voyons, what shall we have," etc., etc. While he is putting on the screws, there comes shuffling from the corner of the room, the real waiter, looking as much as possible like a soiled and disheartened penguin, and stands at your elbow snuffling, while he takes down the outlines for the particular form of disaster that you have planned. Nothing will cheer him. He returns from the kitchen, moist of brow and panting from the exertion of carrying a loaded casserole across the room, displays its contents with a certain saturnine pride, serves you rapidly and joyously, and then shambles away to discuss darkly the fate of Fiume with the other despondent penguins. Do they ever laugh outright? If so, I have never heard it, although it is true that upon occasion when your tip is being exhibited to the group and your liberality is under discusson, a harsh and mocking sound has been known to ring out which might be mistaken for mirth.

His Emotional Nature

You remember all this, do you not? And you remember, of course, the delicious waiter of fiction, William the deus ex machina of "You Never Can Tell," beneath whose perfunctory and weary cheerfulness there burrowed the despair common to the whole race of waiters. When he remarks that "Norman blood is not a recommendation to a waiter" he groans aloud, and subsequently, when he sees his son in a false nose, ("You in a false nose, Walter!") he is unable to restrain his tears. This is an extremely accurate observation of Mr. Shaw's. Your waiter is always of a highly sensitive and emotional nature, at times almost ungovernable, as you may have noticed if you have ever had occasion to call his attention, as I have, to such unnerving details as a piece of fine white string in the spinach or a plate upon which he had perhaps been inadvertently experimenting with the Bertillon method.

Your butler is more disposed to be morose and proud. In him you will not find the air of mystery, the lack-luster eye, the black clothes nor the audible breathing of the humble waiter, but rather a certain gloomy arrogance, a grave and even sanctimonious air of preoccupation, the head ovoid and preferably under sparse cultivation, the body elliptical and comfortably upholstered, and above all a perfect blending of truculence and servility which, as the sapient William observed, "can't be learn't, sir. It's in the character."

Is the profession of waiting or buttling open only to men of afflictive and despairing character or is there something naturally depressing in the work?

It is interesting, although I must admit it does not help to a solution of the problem, to observe the butlers of fiction. You will be amazed to find that they run true to form with perhaps one exception. The comic butler of Olympus who roused the "asbestos" laughter of the gods, and put them all in a good humor when they were getting rather out of hand and high strung, was a creature of Homer's imagination purely and simply and not drawn from life. He is quite out of character and was no doubt introduced for comic relief only.

Malvolio, on the other hand is almost perfect, it is amazing to see how entirely butlerish he can be. Pompous and "an affectioned ass" (according to Olivia) and an awful snob; hankering to practice condescension, officious and intolerant, "sad and civil." You remember how he rehearses his behavior toward Sir Toby when he imagines himself married to Olivia. "I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control." Isn't this the perfect picture of the butler beginning to spread himself?

Benson, the Saurian

But to return to the great butlers of fiction. Every one remembers Benson in "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Benson of the slow, thick-lidded antediluvian eye and loose crumpled skin, Benson the Saurian, the woman hater," heavy Benson whose tongue knelled dinner and whose brief leisure was devoted so scrupulously to the Higher Espionage, a congenial pastime that has never known neglect among the more enterprising members of his profession. When missing from the pantry, Benson could usually be found conducting his investigations through the exiguous but rewarding medium of the keyhole. For example; "For weeks the Saurian eye had been on the two secret creatures. Thus proximate they by and by both heard something very like a groan behind them and looking round beheld the Saurian eye. 'Oh, I'm sure I beg pardon,' Benson mumbled, arresting his head in a melancholy pendulosity." But he had seen enough to transform him from a passive to a rampant misogynist, and to render his dissent active and atrabilious, when his beloved master so far forgot what both had endured at the hands of woman, as to say, "I believe" (the baronet spoke with little of the cheerfulness of belief) "good women exist." Benson knew better.

But we must not accept Meredith's "heavy Benson," this sinister compound of the misogynist and the agent-provocateur, this example of all that is basest in butlerdom, as typical of the whole fraternity. There is a nobler sort, tragical and fine, of whom the Admirable Crichton is the very embodiment.

Crichton is the Butler Magnificent. He is the Hamlet of butlers, whereas Benson is merely a rather unamiable Polonius.

We have the key to Crichton's character when we learn that he rescued Henley's poems from the sinking

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
An Admirable Crichton

yacht and that they formed his exclusive reading during his eventful sojourn on the desert isle. No doubt he had "Invictus" by heart, and how it must have fortified his proud spirit against the cruel fate prepared for him by the ingenious Mr. Barrie! To return to butlerdom after being king on a desert island with head unbowed! To resume the "discreet pallor," the tired smile, the sighing speech, and, worst of all, the hateful hand-washing motion when you have been an island sultan adored by peeresses! But for Mr. Henley's audacious exhortation it is doubtful whether even this great spirit could have been brought to take the momentous step which he announces so simply and with such devastating effects in his last speech in the play. "Yes, my lady, I had not told you, my lord, but as soon as your lordship is suited I wish to leave service." The influence of the drama is, as we all know, enormous, and who can doubt but that the inspiration of this story worked powerfully upon the imaginations of many butlers who did not happen to be readers of Henley?

It seems to me not altogether improbable that another butler, stirred by the example of the unconquerable Crichton, as represented on the stage, determined to rupture every hallowed British tradition and to rise from butlerdom to the dizzy heights of a commission in His Majesty's Army. Such, at any rate, is the story of Field Marshal Robertson, of whom the following anecdote is told: One evening during the winter after the armistice, the great Robertson was sitting beside a very beautiful peeress at dinner, who observed wistfully that surely, surely they had met before? To which the great military man replied with a grim smile, "Indeed, Your Grace is not mistaken, but upon that occasion I was standing behind your chair and scarcely imagined that I should some day have the pleasure of sitting beside you!"

A sadder story (that we may finish upon the note of melancholy which has been so insistent throughout this study) is told of another dinner party when Robertson, to the dismay of the other guests and the fury of his hostess, remained in the dining room after every one else had withdrawn, and was then observed not only to grasp the very portly butler by the hand, but even to slap him on the back! Consternation was general. It was all very well to have been a butler and become a general, but to revert to type publicly and without a tremor of shame! In a moment the general returned beaming, "Extraordinary coincidence," he chuckled. "Haven't seen old J— since 1916; feller was a major in my old regiment; greatest pleasure to see him again. Well, well, etc., etc."

This is not a cheerful story, and perhaps it is keyed a little low even for the mournful pitch to which I have attempted to keep true throughout this inquiry; if so, I apologize and regret more than anything the fact that these researches will not in any way satisfy those who still seek an answer to the question propounded at the outset. Why not a jovial butler, a vivacious waiter? I can only answer that I have never seen one, but that I am still looking, hopefully persistent, in the spirit of consecration recommended by Pascal. "Je ne puis approuver que ceux qui cherchent en gémissant!"

SARAH TRIMMER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is one odd omission in Dr. Birkbeck Hill's almost perfect edition of Boswell's "Johnson" and the two supplementary volumes of Johnsonian: no mention is made of his meeting with Sarah Trimmer, then Miss Kirby of Ipswich, at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, when a discussion arose over "Paradise Lost" and the lady produced a Milton from her pocket, to the delight of the doctor, who forthwith presented her with a copy of "The Rambler."

This accomplished woman, whose portrait is one of the very best in the National Portrait Gallery in London, was the daughter of a coach and house painter of Ipswich with strong artistic leanings, who knew Gainsborough intimately and was by him inspired to produce books on ancient remains and linear perspective which won the applause of his friends Hogarth and Reynolds, through whose means he ultimately became Clerk of the Works at Kew Palace and president of the Incorporated Society of Artists. His daughter, therefore, had good friends and good wits, and when in 1762 she married James Trimmer of Brentford, and in the course of time had six sons and six daughters, her educational methods were so successful that as early as 1786 she started Sunday schools at Brentford at which the attendance was in less than two years more than 300, and had published a volume of nature lessons for the young. Queen Charlotte, living much at Kew, was so struck with the good results of her work that wishing to set up Sunday schools at Windsor, she had a long interview with Sarah Trimmer, whose next plan was to set up a school of flax-spinning for her girls.

This was followed by the publication of a series of prints for the teaching of young children, which marked an epoch in education, and a mass of literary and education books besides, of which one is still remembered. Who does not know the History of the Robins, and the delectable adventures of Robin, Dicky, Flapsy and Pecksy? Yet few people realize that the book, with its delicious humor and unobtrusive moral, came out only three years after the first and before the second and third volumes of "Sanford and Merton," whose rampant didacticism is so much more out of date. If any reader does not know the Robins, he has only to go to the National Portrait Gallery and study the portrait of its author to be inspired by an ardent wish to read her work. The delightful lady in mob cap and fichu, sitting pen in hand at a table and looking out upon the world with the kindest of blue eyes and the shrewdest and most humorous of smiles—who can help loving her at sight, or paying his tribute of gratitude to Henry Howard, R. A., who produced a really great picture of one of the kindliest and most beneficent women of her age and country?

MARY'S GOLD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The pretty name of Marigold belonged to a dwelling house which occupied the London site where now stands the handsome building of Child's Bank. In still earlier times, as far back as 1241, the land was attached to property belonging to the White Friars and a house was built upon it, remnants of which were discovered in 1879 when alterations were being made in the bank building. At one time The Marigold was a tavern, then it became a goldsmith's shop, which means to say it was like other goldsmith's, a pawnbroker's and banker's business combined.

From the early years of Charles I and onward, The Marigold became famous in the hands of the Wheelers and the Blanchards, and it is in connection with the Wheelers that the name of Child became connected with the house. Francis Child, who was an apprentice 10 years before the great fire of London, married the daughter of the head of the firm and the name of Wheeler gave place to that of Child, and as time went on the business of goldsmith was dropped and Sir Francis Child was the first of the goldsmiths who were only bankers.

Oliver Cromwell banked with Childs; Charles II, Queen Henrietta Maria, James, Duke of York, Samuel Repys, the Duke of Monmouth, Prince Rupert and Nell Gwynn were among the illustrious crowd who kept "running cashes" there, the last named lady having overdrawn her account to a sum amounting to something like the equivalent of 14,000 ounces of plate, which her executors had to sell in repayment. Among the many interesting documents belonging to the bank none is more interesting than the little notes from this beautiful orange-girl, showing the kindly consideration the bank gave her as an extravagant and wayward lady.

Horace Walpole, King William III and Queen Mary, the Duke of Marlborough and many other distinguished people were among the clients of the house, which still keeps as its sign the marigold, that little flower of Mary's gold.

After the wars in which the Duke of Marlborough played such a prominent part, financial troubles arose, as seems to be inevitable after such upheavals, and Hogarth the painter made a drawing of a run on Child's Bank, when Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, at the critical moment drove up to The Marigold with a timely loan which saved the situation.

MR. ROWELL'S JOKE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are times when the after-dinner joke, executed by a speaker eager to go to any lengths if he can only put himself at ease with his audience, or them with him, is really funny. The Hon. N. W. Rowell of Toronto, of course, as anyone who has heard him speak knows, and as the Assembly of the League of Nations was quite convinced at Geneva, commands a style of oratory which does not need even the best of jokes to establish a properly receptive contact.

And yet it was Mr. Rowell who entertained the members of the Canadian Club in New York City recently with a remark that persuaded even the newspaper men, hardened by long disappointment never to await the crack of the joke breathlessly, to laugh uproariously.

The former president of Canada's Privy Council, and delegate to the Assembly, was following an interesting speech by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. With Mr. Beatty on his left and Lord Shaughnessy of Montreal, Mr. Beatty's predecessor, on his right, Mr. Rowell prefaced his own stirring appeal for world cooperation with a few remarks about the advantages for advancement offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway, as evidenced by Mr. Beatty's rapid rise to its highest office.

"But I might add," Mr. Rowell continued, without the trace of a smile, "that there may be other sons of the Canadian Pacific Railway of whom Lord Shaughnessy is not so proud. And yet those very men are further proofs of the inspiration to advancement which Canadian Pacific Railway training seems to provide."

Mr. Rowell paused for a moment, and even Lord Shaughnessy began to move about a bit, as though he were doubtful of the efficacy of what Mr. Rowell might be preparing to say. But the speaker went on, undaunted:

"I might refer to one Canadian Pacific Railway man in particular who has traveled far and high since he left its employ. For," and here his smile began to break, "probably none of you know that, while he was in New York, Mr. Leon Trotzky was an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

And when the laughter had begun to subside:

"Let me add that Lord Shaughnessy reminds me that the Canadian Pacific Railway still owes Trotzky $40, too."

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NEAR EAST RECORD OF WAR OUTRAGES

Inside Story of the Wrongs Inflicted Upon the Armenians—Light Thrown Upon Turkish Deeds and French Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Evidence accumulates that when a true history of the Near East during the last five years comes to the printed page, there will be revealed to the world a record of inefficiency, expediency, cupidity and promise-breaking, by those from whom the Christian peoples of that part of the world had every right to expect fair dealing and salvation from the Turk, which will astound the world's sense of justice and righteousness.

The historian who seeks proof of the injustice inflicted upon those Christians may find some of it in the experiences of Lieut. John Shishmanian, native of Kentucky, U. S. A., of Scotch and Armenian ancestry; American ambulance driver in France preceding entrance of the United States into the war; wounded at Verdun; second lieutenant in the French Army; instructor of Armenian troops on the island of Cyprus; commanding officer of Cilician Armenian Volunteers, organized to defend the Christians in the city of Adana, Cilicia; while still wearing the uniform of a French officer, and without specific excuse, except the political expediency of the Treaty of Sèvres, "railroaded" out of Cilicia by his own superior French officers, and only set free when an inquiry by the Secretary of State of the United States had apparently convinced the French of the urgent advisability of denying that he had ever been so much as arrested.

Where Responsibility Rests

Lieutenant Shishmanian told the story in detail to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He made it clear that he did not mean to criticize adversely the French officers in Cilicia as being responsible for the policy under which the Turks and Kurds have been favored and the Armenians, Chaldeans, Assyrians and Greeks oppressed. Responsibility for this policy, he held, rests with higher officials in Paris, whom he described as attempting to manage things in the Near East for the selfish purposes of some individual Frenchmen, and without a proper understanding of the real characteristics of the people upon whom great wrongs are being inflicted.

"My father," said Lieutenant Shishmanian, "is a descendant of one of the oldest Armenian families, and my mother of the pioneer McClelland family in Kentucky and years ago had experience with the Kentucky militia in feud troubles. Before we entered the war I went to France as a member of the American ambulance field service. Some time after that, in order to see active service, I enlisted in the French Army and rose to the rank of second lieutenant. After seeing service at Verdun I was ordered, with about a score of other French officers, in January, 1918, to go to Cyprus and drill Armenian troops into an Armenian legion.

The Armenian Legion

"This drilling was done in Cyprus to conceal the organization of the Armenian legion from the Turks. There were about 5000 men, 1600 from America, and they saw service in Palestine and Syria, and later occupied Cilicia for the French.

"The legion was organized because France was short of troops and had to have Armenians to help keep the Turks engaged on the Palestine front; and also because France was afraid that without sufficient troops there she would lose her prestige in the Near East; and because of her desire, after the Sikes-Picot treaty, to have good reason to say a strong word in her own behalf, after the war, in connection with the Near East.

"It is a fact that the French promised the Armenians, through Nubar Pasha, an autonomous state in Cilicia, after the war; and it was on the strength of that promise that the call was sent out for Armenian volunteers for the legion in Cyprus.

"The French have repeatedly promised to protect the Christian population in Cilicia. And yet, when it was protested that the French were not doing what they could for the protection of the Armenian towns in Cilicia, General Dufleux, commanding in Adana, answered, in writing, that the French had never undertaken or promised to protect the Christian population, and they were not under any obligation to do so. This same reply was given recently by Mr. Leygues in the French Parliament.

Armenians Brought Back From Exile

"Remember that more than 200,000 Armenians were brought back from exile, under the British and French régime, and were encouraged to rebuild their homes in Cilicia. That was just after the armistice, and that was how Sis, Hadjin, Urfa, Marash, Adana and other places were repopulated. During the year and a half when the Cyprus legion, almost alone, occupied Cilicia, these people were perfectly happy and safe.

"Now, as soon as the British had evacuated Cilicia, the trouble began. The French have shown a stupid, inefficient and vacillating policy in everything they have done in Cilicia. But they had so few men in comparison with the number the British had that they were terrified. Because of this they kept concentrating the people in the towns, and this prompted the Turks, when they saw that we would not attack, to guerrilla warfare.

"Take the case of Marash. The 6000 French troops evacuated that city after the Turks had flown the white flag. Let me emphasize that; the French evacuated after, not before, the Turks had signalled for truce.

Situation Today

"The situation today is the result of the same policy. All the Armenians have been disarmed, in the sense that none is allowed to go on the streets armed, and he is not supposed to have arms even to defend himself from attack.

"Now the Cyprus legion was due to be demobilized last June. The demobilization order came. My service expired June 5. I asked permission to go home. The French Colonel in Adana told me that 20,000 Kemalists were coming against the city. The only communication with Europe lay through Mersina, and the Turks, he said, might destroy that railroad any day.

"In Adana at that time there were almost 100,000 people. The inhabitants of Sis, Aintab, Urfa and the other places, back to which they had been brought by the British and French, had now been forced to seek refuge in Adana; the place was much overcrowded, and the people were on the verge of starvation. There were attacks by the Kemalists almost daily.

"The colonel said that he was organizing a big column to go to Mersina and drive the Kemalists off the railroad along the way. He asked me to organize Armenian volunteers to defend the city during the column's absence, and he made me their commanding officer.

City Defended for Three Months

"There were 1600 volunteers, and we defended the city for three months. This force was completely armed, equipped, clothed and fed by the Armenians themselves, who made great sacrifices for this purpose. When the colonel asked me to raise the volunteers, he provided me with no arms or equipment. I was told to get out and hustle for them. I did, any way I could. The people cut down their own scanty food to clothe and feed us, and we found our arms. Our 1600 defended the city against the daily and nightly attacks of some 15,000 or 20,000 Kemalists for three months.

"On the night before the French left Adana, during the first week in July, the Colonel asked the Armenians to furnish 2000 more volunteers before dawn. The request was made at 9 o'clock. The volunteers had to be found, assembled, armed, equipped, officered. The Armenian notables said this was impossible, the time was too short. The Colonel said it must be done.

"That night the Armenians hustled around and did their very best, but by dawn only 85 new volunteers had been found. Now I understand that General Gouraud has recently reported that although Armenians keep declaring that they can furnish men for an army in Cilicia, when he called for 2000 for the [illegible] of Tarsus, they furnished only [illegible] Gouraud also spoke of the preposterously unreasonable shortness of time imposed upon them, and that when given more time later they did the job, and did it efficiently.

Wheat Plain Cleared of Turks

"And here is what the job was, what the colonel wanted those extra men for. He wanted them to go down into the wheat plain south of Adana, clear it of Turks so that the wheat could flow into the city and, which was quite important to him, to open up and keep open the automobile road to the seaport of Karatash, for an avenue of escape for his staff and anyone else who wanted to come along, in case the big column toward Mersina was defeated.

"It should be stated that this plain could have been occupied and cleared of the brigands or Kemalists long before this, and a continuous supply of wheat assured the city. But for reasons best known to the French this was not done until after they had prevailed upon the Near East Relief to supply flour six months longer.

Children Kidnapped and Killed

"After the column came back, Armenian laborers, including boys and girls who went out to the vineyards and vegetable gardens just outside Adana, began to be kidnapped and killed by the Turks. Soon this was done right in the streets of the city. Many children were killed. The parents came to me. I went to the colonel one day and told him my office was full of weeping women. He said nothing could be done. Later I gave him names of 138 cases, with witnesses and all, and still no action. The result was that on July 10 the whole Christian population got out of hand, to put it mildly. The Armenians, Chaldeans, Assyrians and Greeks simply ran wild, and by midnight nearly all the Turks, except a few hundred around the French governor's residence, had fled to Konia.

"After that the French officers decided that the Turks must come back. They told me that the Armenians were ruffians, they massacred the Turks, and the French must control them. The French general told me I must disarm the Armenians. I responded that it was impossible for me to execute that order. Then he ordered me to give him a list of those with arms and collect the arms into depots. I told him it was impossible to get such a list. Apparently the French did not want to try to do this work themselves. After that, French officers would walk into houses and, if they found arms, the men in the house would be arrested and hung. Six or seven Armenians were hanged in that way. And it was such a hanging that eventually led to my release.

"There are no French white troops in Adana to speak of. They will not go out to Asia Minor. The French forces are mostly Senegalese Negroes and Algerians. The former fight well and are loyal, but the latter are Muhammadans and deser in great numbers to the Turks, always managing to take arms and ammunition with them, even machine guns, which is rather remarkable."

THE RED BASIN OF SSU-CH'UAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Many hundred years ago a Chinese emperor—he did not then rule over the whole of China as we see that vast country today—made his memory forever beloved by his fellow countrymen by constructing the irrigation works. It was a bold scheme. Enveloped by the grim mountains of far western China, in the province called Ssu-ch'uan, that is, "four streams," behold, a great plain! In the ages before ever man came here, this plain must have been a lake, for its floor is entirely composed of a red sandstone, in which are found the remains of fresh water shells. But rivers, rushing down from the high mountains, silted up the lake, the water was drawn off, and the sandstone floor remained to tell the tale. This plain is called the red basin of Ssu-ch'uan, and one must think of it as a vast shallow bowl in the mountains, a saucer perhaps well illustrates its shape, its far and wide shallowness, its gently curved rim. But back of the "red basin" on one side are the high snow clad ranges of Tibet!

To the north, a river debouches through a deep slit in the mountains to the plain; it rushes down with great force and even far out in the basin continues to flow swiftly. Then an idea struck the emperor. Why not divert the water, where it comes frolicking out of the mountains, into several different channels, instead of letting it all rush away in one! No sooner thought of than the plan was adopted. Channels were dug—what years of labor these must represent!—and then came the question of how to let the water into them. The means adopted were extraordinarily simple. Big wicker baskets were woven and these were filled with boulders from the river bed. Then these crates were placed in the river, and built up in the form of walls, diverting the water into the separate channels; for the river, where it swept out into the red basin, though swift, was wide and shallow, and the guide walls were easily built. The new channels then spread out fanwise from this point, and carried water far and wide over the plain; and as the southern lip of the basin was approached, they began to draw in toward each other again, and were finally reunited with the main stream to form the Min River, which flows into the Yangtze at Sui-fu.

The main channel having been dug, irrigation could be carried on indefinitely; it was only necessary to dig a loop channel connected above and below with one of these swift streams, and divert water from the latter by means of stone crates. And this has been done all over the red basin, converting 10,000 square miles of arid sandstone into the most fertile region of the earth.

Bamboo Irrigation Wheels

And now comes the question, and this is the most interesting part of the scheme, how is the water taken up from these swift streams, often flowing some feet below the level of the fields? By irrigation wheels. These monstrous engines, which may be as much as 30 feet in diameter, are constructed entirely of bamboo. The stream itself supplies the power, pushing against the paddles which are made of bamboo wicker, as in an ordinary water mill. Round the circumference of the wheel, between each pair of paddles, are set bamboo tubes, which as they pass beneath the surface of the water, scoop some up and retain it till they reach the summit of the wheel again. Now these tubes, being set at a certain angle, as tangents of the circumference, on their downward journey, the wheel revolving, tip out their water into a trough raised aloft, and passing under the surface water again, repeat the process. Thus the stream pushes the wheel round and an endless chain of tubes is passed under the water, and is emptied as the wheel turns.

These wheels are generally set up in rows, as many as half a dozen startling objects. One hears the most appalling groans and squeaks, a weird long-drawn wail proceeding from the river bank, and then behind a belt of trees, these irrigation wheels suddenly spring into view.

As they turn slowly, but with grim relentlessness, water pours from them in silver streams. It drips from the paddles as they emerge; it spills out of the tubes as they are raised; it is poured out from half a dozen tubes as the creaking wheel tips them over one by one, and slops over from the trough; it dribbles from the aqueduct, borne aloft on thin legs, which carries the water far afield, spilling at every joint of the bamboo gutter. There is terrific leakage everywhere. But the wheels grind on steadily, never heeding the loss, and the remainder is carried to its destination; the fields are watered.

A Happy Valley

It is difficult to give any adequate idea of the beauty of this red basin today. Fields of rice, millet, peas, beans, hemp, cotton, indigo, and other crops everywhere greet the eye. They stretch away to the mountainous horizon unbroken save for clumps of bamboo and trees shading some happy village. From the beautiful city of Chengtu, stone-paved roads radiate north, south, east and west; deep grooves have been cut in the hard flags by generations of wheelbarrows; and every few hundred yards the road crosses a swift stream by a pointed arch of red stone. Long strings of peasants come and go across the plain; every now and then a chair passes, borne on the shoulders of coolies going at a fast shuffle. "Chiao-tzu lai-le!" they cry, and a passage opens through the crowd. Wayside refreshment stalls abound. In the most flourishing days of the Babylonian Empire Mesopotamia could not have been more prosperous than is the fair Chengtu plain, the red basin in the province of "four streams" today.

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A P'ai-l'ou in western China

ANOTHER SCHWAB AUDIT PROPOSED

Morse Company, Which Claims to Have Discovered Disputed Voucher, Asks Full Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although the Walsh congressional committee investigating Shipping Board affairs has exonerated Charles M. Schwab from the charge of having received any part of the $269,543.53 represented by the voucher discovered by Perley Morse & Company's audit of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's books, it is held that the matter has not been wholly cleared up, and that the questions as to whether the United States Government paid any part of that sum, and if so, who got it, remain unanswered.

The committee now has in its hands a proposal to answer these questions finally and in an uncontrovertible manner. The Morse Company proposes a joint audit, without cost to the government, by that company, by an auditing company selected by the Bethlehem officials, and by a third company, to be selected by the first two.

This audit would go on with the audit of the Bethlehem books from the point where it left off, three days after the discovery of the voucher, "through the influence of the officials of the Bethlehem company as testified before the committee," according to the Morse statement. That statement further points out that some time during the following eleven months, $100,000 of the $269,000 was transferred to the account of profit and loss. The Morse company proposed also that a commission of three, one appointed by the President, one by the Speaker of the House, and the third by the first two, be appointed to review the audit.

"The fact," adds the Morse offer, "that you have photostatic copies of vouchers and records submitted by witnesses for the Bethlehem steel interests purporting to show that this charge was ultimately placed in profit and loss, and hence was not paid by the United States Treasury, by no means disposes of the situation, to our minds. These photostatic copies presented by the Bethlehem interests were not shown to us for our inspection during your hearings, or at any other time, though we noted that evidence placed in your hands by us during these hearings was turned over to Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the Bethlehem Steel Company, rolled up and carried away from the committee room by him."

CLOSED SHOP HELD TO BE UNDEMOCRATIC

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The closed shop and class government were attacked by speakers at the annual dinner of the Employers Association of Eastern Massachusetts on the ground that they both are inconsistent with true democracy. Denying any enmity toward Labor unions, Judge William H. Speer of New Jersey declared that the fight must be carried on against the misleaders of Labor and the instigators of unrest. Class government, he said, must stop and no more laws like the railway wage legislation should be enacted.

"It is our business," Judge Speer said, "to see to it that never again shall we have a coerced employee or a coerced employer, and that never again shall we have a coerced government. Those who fight for the open shop today are not fighting for the employer alone; they are fighting just as much for the workman in the union, to cleanse the unions from improper influences and improper leadership. They are fighting so that we may have a country in which every decent employer and employee may live together on a basis of peace, harmony and high productivity. What we need today is the reverence for law and order shown by the Pilgrims in their Mayflower Compact, for that is the basis on which all success, industrial and governmental, depends, and until we get that we shall never have peace between Labor and Capital."

STANDARD WORKDAY FOR JUDGES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A standard workday for judges should be established, Russell Benedict, Supreme Court justice of Brooklyn, New York, has declared. This change is one of several, he says, that should be made in the judiciary article of the state Constitution. He proposes that he lines be more tightly drawn in the matter of the admission of candidates for the bar, as necessary to permit only those qualified to become lawyers. Regarding the standard workday for judges, he declared:

"As things are now, a judge is largely a law unto himself in the matter of working hours. He can convene and adjourn court when he pleases, and nothing is said. Some one should be designated to see that all judges put in a full day's work, and that for every dollar of public money spent in judges' salaries, adequate return shall be made."

VERMONT RATIFIES SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vermont—By a vote of 203 to 3 and with 41 members absent the Vermont House of Representatives has ratified the Nineteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, officially aligning the State in the suffrage column. Two constitutional amendments have been submitted to the state Senate, one seeking to provide for the election of the principal state officers every four years and the other to make the term of state senator a four-year term.

WOMEN CARRY ELECTORAL VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Mrs. H. H. Wheeler and Mrs. Draper Smith, leaders of Nebraska suffragists in past campaigns, have been chosen as messengers to convey to Washington the electoral vote of Nebraska for Harding and Coolidge. Mrs. Smith is an alternate, but both will go.

MONTANA CENTER OF PARKS ISSUE

Bill to Tax State for Building Yellowstone Dam Is Before Legislature — Defeat of the Measure Believed Probable

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Montana has become, for a time, the point about which revolves the issue raised by the attempt—through the proposed passage by Congress of the Walsh bill—of irrigation and water-power interests to win the right to dam Yellowstone Lake in the Yellowstone National Park, according to a letter to Harlan P. Kelsey, chairman of the New England Conference for Protection of National Parks, from Robert Sterling Yard, secretary of the National Parks Association. Mr. Yard reviews the situation with regard to the threat of encroachment on the parks, expressing confidence in the ability of awakened constituencies to bring sufficient pressure on their senators and representatives to bring about the defeat of the Smith and Walsh bills.

In describing the present situation, Mr. Yard urges the mobilization of business men's organizations, such as rotary clubs and chambers of commerce. This, he says, is particularly needed for the coming session of Congress to meet the renewed efforts of the interests involved. It is felt that the Smith bill proponents have been adequately met and turned back, but the Walsh bill is expected to appear as the leading encroachment measure in the next Congress.

According to information, the supporters of the measure sponsored by Addison T. Smith, Representative from Idaho, are considering other avenues to the exploitation of the Falls River Basin "swamp." It is being suggested that this section is of no value to the park and might as well be cut out of the park area and given over to the irrigation project. This plea, however, follows the original argument that the basin is a waste and unsightly vicinity. This allegation has been finally disproved by an investigator, whose camera records of the Falls River beauty have been given wide publicity.

The center of activity is now felt to be in Montana owing to the biennial convention of the state Legislature. It has before it a bill which would tax the State for the Yellowstone dam, thereby making the project a state matter. A considerable call has been made on the office of the National Parks Association by Montana business and financial men for the facts of the situation. It is also felt that the Montana state finances are not in such a condition as to warrant the burden this plan would impose, and the failure of the measure is expected.

A hearing has been held in Washington on the Jones-Esch bill to amend the Federal Water Power Act. This amendment would take away the dangerous inclusion of the national parks and monuments in that act. In this regard it has been suggested by a water-power operator of the west that the Jones-Esch bill safeguards only those parks as are now constituted. It is not felt, however, that this bill, as it stands or amended, will pass at this session of Congress. The proposal of the operator would, perhaps, speed the passage, but it is generally reckoned that the amendment represents a virtual block to park expansion which is contemplated and desirable in the future.

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NEED ASSERTED OF VOTERS LEAGUES

Opposition to Associations Not Controlled by Major Parties Attributed to Group Which Is Said to Govern Both of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The charge that the League of Women Voters, or any organization of voters which promotes special claims in government without being organized and acting as a political party, is a menace to the free institutions of the United States has aroused considerable public discussion. The full significance of the two-party system of government in this country is now being argued on all sides.

On one side are those who believe firmly in that system as excluding anything like a third or opposition party, a system to which group activities, uncontrolled by the two parties, are a menace. On the other are those who advocate full freedom of the individual to be associated with whatever groups he likes, so long as these groups fight in the open, and to support any party he wishes, with or without tying himself to that comparatively small number of so-called bosses who, he believes controls those parties.

Many Groups Affected

The argument is under way in the press, on the platform, and in private conversations. Leaders of group organizations other than the league against which the charge was primarily directed have come forward to protect their rights. Such organizations include the Anti-Saloon League, the Citizens Union, the Committee of Forty-Eight; and it is held that if the charge is to apply to one organization it must be regarded as covering all interests which seek to influence legislation without organizing as a political party. This would include chambers of commerce, boards of trade, medical freedom societies, private clubs like the Union League Club of this city, manufacturers' associations, labor organizations, and lobbies.

Discussing the situation, J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the executive committee of the Committee of Forty-Eight, has proposed that the league institute a series of debates on the subject. Mr. Hopkins says the charge is astonishing only because it states openly what has often been said behind closed doors.

"Our institutions," he said, at which the menace is said to be directed, is a catch phrase which, in plain English, "means that minority bipartisan group which, through its control of our credit, our industries and our economic situation, likewise controls the Republican and Democratic parties.

Need of Free Discussion

"Naturally anything that menaces this control creates a panic in their inner sanctums. Free discussions of vital issues is the life blood of a free nation. For more than a generation the major parties have carefully avoided risking their control by submitting any issue which affects the lives and welfare of our citizens to the test of a popular referendum. Their campaigns have been carefully planned and centered around personalities or, at best, they have camouflaged issues which have led the voters far afield and have prevented their registering any opinion in relation to the real problems which were close to their hearts.

"Has the present generation ever had a political opportunity to solve the food question, the coal problem, the telephone issue, or the various problems of our social and industrial life? Have the people been given an opportunity to abolish privilege, 'that unjust economic advantage by possession of which a small group controls our natural resources, transportation, industry and credit, stifles competition, prevents equal opportunity of development for all and thus dictates the conditions under which we live?'

Women's Vote Feared

"The time is fast approaching when the Republican and Democratic parties will be forced to fight for their lives upon one or more of these vital issues; but naturally they are opposed to the women of the country forming an association where such questions can be discussed freely, calmly and with a view to action. They know that it cannot be delivered as a unit either to the Republican or Democratic party. They know that women are analytical; that they 'want to be shown;' that they cannot be herded together, as, to our shame be it said, has at least in some instances been true of the male voters; and, of course, they are anxious to maintain 'our institutions' and confine our political channels of expression to the Republican and Democratic parties, because so long as this can be done the women have nowhere to go and must choose between the two wings of the same machine. They know that the voters at large, be they men or women, are anxiously awaiting a political realignment that will give birth to a party which will successfully contest the elections, both state, congressional and presidential, but they need not fear that in such an event the desire for a two-party system will be seriously upset; for such a party would very speedily step into the front ranks as a major party of opposition.

Reasons Summarized

"The reactionary machines which now control the Republican and Democratic parties would find their bipartisan tactics no longer available. They would be automatically forced into an open alliance and we would have what we sorely need and what this country has never possessed—a party of reaction and a party of progress. It is safe to conclude that, under these circumstances, real issues would forge to the front. Two such parties would be compelled to debate in public the problems from which we are all suffering. Campaigns would be waged on issues, and not personalities, and the sentiment of the voters on one side or the other would be registered in unmistakable terms at the ballot box.

"This is a contingency which the opponents of the League of Women Voters really fear. This is the reason why they wish none of our citizens to organize except by enrolling in the Republican and Democratic parties, where issues are not discussed, where the voters have no voice, and where 'our institutions' are preserved intact."

UNEMPLOYMENT CALLED SERIOUS

United States Employment Service Reports 1,802,755 Persons Out of Work in 182 of the Largest Industrial Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Current reports regarding the seriousness of the unemployment situation throughout the country are not exaggerated, according to statistics collected by the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, and published in the first issue of the Industrial Employment Survey Bulletin. It is asserted that from January, 1920, to January, 1921, there has been a reduction of industrial workers totaling 3,473,466. This does not mean, however, that there is that number of unemployed in the country today, it is pointed out by J. B. Densmore, director-general of the employment service, as a certain number of former laborers has left the industrial centers, where the survey was made. The unemployment in 182 of the largest cities is estimated at 1,802,755.

The report is perhaps the most extensive yet published on the employment situation, containing data collected in each of the nine geographical divisions of the country and covering the industrial field in 182 principal centers. The stated purpose of the report is to "supply a business barometer not now available—the translation of employment facts into business policies. The publication is merely an initial step in a large undertaking."

Figures From Many Sources

It is published with the further assurance to the public that "it has been based on the consensus of figures from neutral bodies, state labor departments, state commissioners of manufacturers, state and municipal employment services, workmen's compensation bureaux, employers and employees organizations, and all other sources competent to furnish authoritative information, such information having been confirmed by consultation with other authorities in order that judgment might be formed as to the accuracy of the figures."

The survey was begun on December 15, 1920, and was completed on January 15, 1921. During this particular season, it is pointed out, unemployment in such lines as the automobile industry is naturally at its peak; in other trades and industries, however, it is estimated that the next survey will show still greater decreases in labor employed. The reduction in some industries, such as those that were artificially stimulated by the war, is natural, and not a result of the general business depression, it is indicated. A 69 per cent reduction is shown in the number of men employed in making automobiles and accessories from January, 1920, to January, 1921. The building trades also appear to have suffered considerably, reporting a reduction of 52 per cent in labor. The labor market in the packing and food industries has been the most stable of the eight industries listed, showing a reduction of 19 per cent. The shoe and leather industry has reduced the number of its laborers 35 per cent; clothing, 35 per cent; lumber and house furnishings, 32 per cent; clay, glass and cement, 19½ per cent. The total labor reduction for the nine districts is placed at 35½ per cent.

Railroad Situation

The survey did not include the railroads. According to the latest issue of Labor, the official organ of the railroad brotherhoods, the laying off of men scheduled for the beginning of the present week by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Erie railroads will increase the number of idle railroad workers beyond 200,000. Labor scores bitterly the "deflation" of operating forces by the different roads, especially the Pennsylvania lines, which it quotes as having announced a reduction of 20 per cent in operating cost from the expenses of November, 1920, when 35,000 men were dismissed.

Criticism was also leveled at the refusal to cancel contracts with "inside" car and locomotive repair concerns which, according to charges, are repairing equipment at a cost from four to six times what the same repairs would cost if done in the railroads' own plants. Furthermore, continues Labor, "having diverted a great deal of work ordinarily done in company owned shops, the railroads are depleting their organizations with the object of destroying organizations of workers and facilitating reductions of wages."

CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Assemblyman William W. Evans, of Passaic County, will introduce a bill in the New Jersey Legislature giving to married women the same contractual rights as those enjoyed by single women.

NATIONAL HOUSING SURVEY PLANNED

Chamber of Commerce of United States and Allied Organizations Pledge Effort to End Artificial Economic Hardship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the final session yesterday of the housing conference of the National Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce, resolutions were adopted urging government officials to take further action to break up alleged building conspiracies. The support of the members of the conference was pledged "to those who are bringing the facts to light."

Further investigation of the alleged combinations between employers' organizations, labor organizations, or between organizations of employers and Labor, was called for, and the punishment of those guilty of illegal combinations in the building industry was demanded.

Another resolution declared that the present housing shortage "constitutes a grave menace to the well-being of the American people, conduces to discontent and unrest and will, if long continued, lead to lessened efficiency and productivity."

The provision and maintenance of an adequate supply of good dwellings was called "essentially a business function."

Chambers to Cooperate

Each constituent member organization of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the national chamber, was further urged to make a thorough study of the situation in its own community, in order to bring out the facts as to house overcrowding, erection of unfit houses, and changes in house plans or construction that tend to rob the dwelling of its character as a home. Based upon the results of such study, those organizations were further urged to adopt a constructive program designed to secure adequate and wholesome housing for all the people.

Whereas, it was declared, excessive costs constitute the greatest single obstacle to a resumption of construction, all persons engaged in the business of manufacturing building materials of every class and character, builders and contractors included, were called upon to exert their utmost efforts to the end that conditions be brought about which will result in immediate reductions in cost of construction.

The retailers and distributors of building materials were asked to do their full share in meeting the demand of the people for cheaper building materials.

Labor, engaged not only in the construction industry itself, but in the making of the great variety of materials of all kinds entering into construction, was called upon "to do its full share, to the end that labor costs, which constitute so large a proportion of the total cost of raw materials and of building, may decline to a point where it will be possible to proceed with construction which is so essential to the health, comfort and well being of all the people."

Responsibility Sought

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States was urged "to make such study of the housing problem, including costs of materials and labor entering into house construction, as will locate the responsibility for excessive costs, and publish its findings so that all may know where the responsibility lies."

A protest against the breaking up of families at the port of entry into this country was made by Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former secretary of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, addressing the conference on "American Housing and the Immigrant."

"I do not think anybody should be admitted to this country, broadly speaking, for any purpose whatsoever, who does not promise ultimate fitness for citizenship," Mr. Nagel declared.

"We cannot afford to take people into our country simply to have them do our drudgery," he continued, "because one of the tests of a republic is to supply out of its own citizenship the capacity and the willingness to do everything that should be done. That is the only way labor can be made dignified.

Race Problem Present

"Nor have I any illusions about race. I believe in liberality and tolerance. I have been distressed at some of the demonstrations of the last few years in my country, but I accept as a fundamental principle that we cannot afford to admit certain races into our country without having eternal discord and disturbances among ourselves.

"We have a picture before us. We have a Negro with us. We have given him constitutional equality, and we are denying him industrial and social opportunities. That is conundrum enough for one country. We do not have to import any more to accentuate the gravity of that situation.

"The theory of our immigration policy has been to deal with every individual who comes to our shores as an entity, and that has been my chief quarrel with the administration of the law as it stands. In my opinion the whole theory of the immigration law ought to be based upon the family status, and not upon the individual status.

"The present law deals with every individual. It says that if that individual falls within a certain incapacity he or she must be rejected. That applies to the father, the mother, the son, the daughter, the baby. It makes no difference what the age or what the sex. Now fundamentally that law, in my opinion, is wrong, because it breaks asunder the family relation right at the port. It sends back to old countries helpless babies, and it makes an eternal enemy of any father or mother who has ever been subjected to that kind of treatment."

CALIFORNIA AID FOR POOR IN CHINA

Rice Growers Association Proposes That the Unsold Rice Crop of 1919 Be Sent to the Orient for Relief of Destitute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—William D. Stephens will be asked to pass upon a proposition of the Pacific Rice Growers Association to use California's unsold 1919 rice crop for the relief of destitute millions in China. This action of the association follows the recent appointment of a national committee by President Wilson, of whom President David C. Barrows of the State University of California, is one, to relieve the lack of food existing in China.

Governor Stephens has agreed to lend his aid in support of the plan to have the national committee take the crop at a figure lower than the actual cost of production, the difference of 50 cents per hundred to be made up by a subscription of $500,000 to be gathered in this State. The Rice Growers Committee presented to the Governor the distressing condition now facing the growers of California, due to a falling market, adverse weather and excessive cost of production, including the excessive freight rates on the cereal for the eastern seaboard, which gives southern growers an advantage of 30 cents per hundred. Already bottoms from the United States Shipping Board are being negotiated for to carry the cargo to the Far East. The growers have offered their crop at $2.65 and $2.75 f. o. b., cars and boats from the Sacramento Valley.

San Francisco Chinatown has organized into a Chinese Relief Committee and has already dispatched $60,000 of its $1,000,000 quota to alleviate the wants of their countrymen. Members of the Chinese Six Companies, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese National Welfare Society, the oldest and strongest Chinese orders in America, are handling the Chinese relief fund.

Rice growers are protesting against the spending of the United States quota for the Herbert Hoover Relief Fund in Europe, and have applied to the Legislature to pass the resolution asking that relief money raised in America be spent in America for American products, instead of in London for European goods.

The Rice Growers Association has communicated with the Hoover Relief Committee in the interest of the surplus California rice, and has received encouragement that relief fund money may be available for such purpose in this State in the reply from Ralph P. Merrit, former Food Director in California, and now a member of the Hoover Relief Committee. Mr. Merrit said: "Purchases will be made in this country as far as possible. There are some states in which the money could not be expended."

REFERENDUM ORDER ON SHIPYARD WAGES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials of the labor unions representing skilled employees of shipyards on Saturday ordered a general referendum on the proposal of the Atlantic Coast Ship Builders Association and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation that wage scales be reduced 10 per cent as the initial move in a program designed to bring down production costs. The ship builders proposed that the 10 per cent bonus added in 1917 by an arbitration board headed by Charles Piez of the Shipping Board as a temporary increase, and made an integral part of the regular wage schedules in 1919, be eliminated. This bonus brought the base pay of the skilled mechanics to 80 cents an hour. Union officials said preliminary reports from important districts indicated that a majority of the men might be willing to accept the cut, while other districts seemingly were as heavily in opposition. Between 60,000 and 75,000 skilled laborers are affected, it is estimated.

Bonus for Efficiency

ELIZABETH, New Jersey — The proposal submitted by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation to its employees calls for wage reductions averaging from 10 to 20 per cent, but provides for the payment of bonuses for efficiency and increased production.

J·B·HUNTER COMPANY· HARDWARE
60 SUMMER ST. BOSTON.

Torrington Electric Vacuum Cleaners

With an air-cooled G.-E. Motor at prices you cannot afford to overlook.

Special price $59.50 with attachments. Regular price $64.75

Special price $44.50 without attachments. Regular price $55.00.

This special quotation includes free express delivery in New England.

Reduction on Kitchen Utensils in our White Basement.

ASSOCIATION SEEKS TO "OUTLAW" WAR

Boston Organization Joins With Other Peace Societies to Work for Disarmament — End of War Department Foreseen

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That it is possible to "outlaw" war within the present generation through the molding of an intelligent and fair-minded public opinion is the prediction made in a statement of aims given out by Charles F. Dole as president of the Association to Abolish War. At a recent meeting of the association it was voted to join with a confederation of Boston societies and organizations having the same objective, this confederation to be linked with other similar bodies throughout the United States.

"We mean to call things by their right names," the statement says. "War is nothing less than a system of hideous slaughter of our fellow men. A declaration of war serves to open the doors for breaking of all the commandments. We propose to make war execrable, as we have already made slavery and the traffic in strong drink.

"We therefore protest forthwith against the idea that a free and democratic people should ever be rushed into the most momentous act in a nation's life without first knowing what a proposed war is about, or the war aims of the government. Such an occasion surely requires a plebiscite and at least a two-thirds vote of all the people. There must also be adequate guarantees against the injustice of conscription and the moral cruelty of forcing men to fight against their judgment and conscience.

Against Military Training

"We are opposed to the very beginning of military training in our schools, and we especially protest against any compulsory feature in the effort to accustom our youth to the postures and the spirit of the military system."

The association affirms its purpose to determine the index of public opinion with regard to war through a poll of business organizations, women's clubs and civic groups. It is declared that action of war should never be predicated on the fate of individuals who venture into foreign or uncivilized countries expecting a protection more complete than that accorded to the inhabitants of that country.

"We believe the time has come to put away the ugly suspicion that any nations in the world are meditating injustice against the nations of America," the statement continues. "Urging honorable conduct toward all peoples, and the attitude of such confidence in all of them as we wish them to show us, we hold that the Monroe Doctrine can never justify us in threatening a sister nation with war. Our sole use for this time-honored policy must therefore consist in establishing the most friendly relations with the states to the south of us.

"We propose to encourage every step anywhere taken toward the total disarmament of the nations; we will stand for every item of reduction that may be made in the army and navy of the United States. We hold that we must do generously and be ourselves first to do whatever we wish other people to do.

Agreements Among Nations

"We favor agreements among the nations to settle their differences of every kind like sensible men, by straightforward judicial or arbitral means, to the utter disuse of the barbarous ordeal of battle. We hope to see our nation joined in a general system of such agreements with every other nation in the world.

"We favor every movement, social and friendly, commercial, scientific, hygienic or economic which tends to bring men and women together from every land in consultation for the common welfare. Such meetings help to constitute a genuine league to insure peace, to promote an intelligent and fair-minded public opinion, and to set forth the ideals of humanity and civilization. We protest, however, against any plan to erect a superstate, with authority vested in its officers to carry out their decrees by military force. We hold that men and nations must be patient with each other, and be willing, on occasion to wait and do together at a later time what they cannot yet do with good will and the general consent.

"While we think that the time has come for the stronger nations to help the weak we protest against every form of assumed protectorate which has to be acquired or maintained by invasion, by warships and by garrisons. We hold that no government is wise or good enough to be trusted with imperialistic means or purposes. We would depend upon the beneficent influences of honorable commerce, of schools and colleges, of free international travel; supplemented at times by political advisers chosen from the best public men of a more favored nation by the leaders of a distressed people and serving under the light of a truthful publicity.

"Finally, we look to the time, not necessarily far away, when the army and navy departments shall be abrogated from the Constitution of our government, and the State Department shall become the active bureau of international good will."

CONSERVATIVES WARNED OF DUTY

Necessity Declared to Be a Close Attention to Industrial and Social Problems — Radicals Are Ready to Solve Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The vital necessity of sincere and close attention to labor questions, by the Republican Party, was urged by Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, at the National Republican Club on Saturday. Declaring that the great thing today is to be sober, Dr. Day said it would not do for the Republicans merely to continue discussing who is to be the next Secretary of State. They must deal with the great mass of humanity.

"And," he added, "you can't do it by sending them by thousands into Madison Square Garden to say, 'We own the factories!' That is revolution, and revolution you may have."

Dr. Day was referring to the meeting of the idle garment workers at which a labor leader admitted their purpose as the acquirement of factory ownership.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, founder of the Labor Temple, speaking of the "uprising of the radicals," said he was "just as much concerned with the down-sitting of the conservatives, the people who are quite content with things as they are, who don't want anything to happen in the industrial world, for fear that they may be compelled to change their methods of living."

Although it was generally assumed that "social unrest and radicalism were caused by labor agitators, our public libraries are responsible for social unrest," he declared. "These workingmen are reading books on democracy, on government, on history and kindred subjects, showing them the great opportunity which lies ahead for the common people. Art galleries are making their contributions toward radicalism, for does anybody imagine that when the workingman looks at the wonderful pictures in the art galleries in this city he leaves the place the same man that he was when he went in? His ideals have been stimulated.

"The church is responsible for radicalism," Dr. Stelzle continued. "The church has always been the greatest troublemaker in history, because it has stirred people to higher achievements."

Dr. Stelzle urged closer cooperation between Capital and Labor, which would ultimately result in the development of confidence.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Mercantile Heart of New England

Tomorrow—Tuesday—Our Store
Will Open for Business at 11 o'clock

(Closed Until Then for Stocktaking)

With Hundreds of Lots of Merchandise
Which Inventory Brings to Light
and Which Will be Closed Out
Regardless of Former Prices

It will be very much to your advantage to be here tomorrow when the doors open—or as soon after as possible. We shall take the usual first two business hours to assemble all the small lots, remainders, discontinued lines and general odds and ends that are to be closed out and price them in a way that will put them in the hands of new owners at once.

These Special After-Inventory Values will be Indicated by Distinctive Signs.

If You Want Bargains—If You Appreciate Big Savings—Come Early Tomorrow and Look for the After-Stocktaking Specials

This applies also, of course, to our Great Basement Store

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Where Teddy Is Going to School

"What is it like, going to a big public school for the first time?" asked Teddy of his Uncle George.

Teddy, I must tell you, is going to Raeburn College, where his uncle had gone to school. It is a big boarding school, far away from Teddy's home. There are hundreds and hundreds of boys there and they all live at the school.

"For the first day or two it is a bit strange, but you soon find your way about," replied his uncle as he leaned forward and poked the library fire into a blaze.

"Oh, do tell me what Raeburn College is like," said Teddy, as he sat on the rug in front of the fire with his hands clasped round his knees.

"You have never seen Raeburn College, have you?" asked his uncle as he turned round to where his nephew was sitting. But Teddy only shook his head.

"Well, to begin with, there are fine big grounds with the college in the middle and the boarding houses, almost hidden among the trees, all round about. You are going to The Priory, the same house where I stayed, aren't you?" he asked.

"Yes, that's the house father told me I am going to," replied Teddy. "How many boys are there at The Priory?"

"There are just over 50 boys," replied his uncle. "It is the biggest boarding house, though more boys live in college. The class rooms, the chapel, and the dining hall are all in college, while the gym, the swimming pools, and the cricket and football grounds are behind."

"How often do they play games, Uncle?" asked Teddy, who, I must tell you, won his football colors in the football eleven at his preparatory school last term.

"On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays there are school games, while on Mondays and Thursdays there are either house games or you go runs," continued his uncle.

"But what is the difference between school games and house games?" was Teddy's next question.

"Well, I must explain how the various games are arranged," said his uncle as he leaned back in his chair. "The first and second elevens make up what is called the 'Big Side,' while the 'Little Side' is made up of the third and fourth elevens. After that the players are divided up into first game, second game, and so on. If the 'Big Side' are short of players they pick one from the 'Little Side,' and the 'Little Side' gets its teams made up from the first game.

"House games, on the other hand, are made up of elevens picked from the boys in each house. You get a chance of playing with the bigger boys in the house and they are always keen to coach the young fellows.

"When you first go to school there is a 'New Boys' game and that gives the games committee a chance of seeing what 'game' to put you into. If you do well and manage to score a couple of goals in the 'New Boys' game you may be put into the third or fourth game right away."

"My, that would be fine," said Teddy, sitting up straight. "I'll start training in the holidays before I go to Raeburn College."

The Gold Clock

On the long library table there was a gold clock. Its face was stern and uncompromising; severe and black were its numerals. The slender hands that never ceased going round and round the face maintained, always, a stiff and formal silence.

About 15 or 20 inches away, on the same table, was a pile of magazines. They had often wondered why the face of the little clock was so stern, when its voice had such a jolly "tick."

"The window is opened, and there's a breeze outside," said a magazine on the very bottom of the pile, "and if it should come in the window, and rumple up your leaves, the face of the clock is in a position to see the illustrations. Now why don't you explain some of the pictures to him?"

"That's a splendid thought," agreed the top magazine. "I certainly will try it."

If the clock heard this conversation, it never let the magazine know it, for it "tick-ticked" away in a very unconcerned manner.

In a few moments the outside breeze peeked in, and saw the magazines on the table. Of course you know that next to blowing the autumn leaves about the ground, or frisking curls and braids about the heads of little folks, there is nothing that the breezes love better than swishing the pages of magazines to and fro.

"Flap, flap," went the pages of the top magazine. And over flew six or seven pages. The magazine, now opened, called to the clock.

"Please, Mr. Tick-Tick, wouldn't you like to look at some of my pictures?" The clock, however, answered never a word, but kept up a tick-ticking. Yet the magazine fancied the eyes of the clock were on him, so he began to explain the illustrations on the open page.

"You see this is only an advertisement, yet it is quite interesting. At the top of the page there is a large steamship. The writing in the middle of the page says that the ship goes to Japan, China, and the Philippines. The bottom of the page is the most interesting, I think, for it shows how the people travel after the large steamship takes them to Japan. The funny two-wheeled cart drawn by a man is called a 'jinrikisha.' Do you notice the funny slanting eyes on the man, and the queer kimona-like clothes he wears?"

The clock was interested at last! Its "tick-tick" sounded like a chuckle, and its face had lost its stern expression. Just then the breeze whisked by once more and turned over page after page. The clock saw strange birds and lanterns and trees on the pages. It saw more boats, and men and women, automobiles, grain elevators and many, many other things. It seemed that the breeze would never stop turning the pages.

But of course it did. And the magazine told the clock the story of the one picture that appeared on the page.

"That is a picture of a house in Korea. The folks there do not use chairs, but sit right on the floor. The two women there are ironing. They iron the clothes by beating them with long, round wooden sticks."

This picture amused the clock. Over went the pages again, showing a queer-looking man riding a camel, a two-wheeled chariot, some elephants, Arabian horses, and—

"Flop" went the magazine on the floor. The breeze laughed at this and flew outside again.

Ever since that day, the numerals on the clock have had a little quirk to them. They almost seem to smile. And now, instead of having a stern face, the clock's face is mischievous and expectant. For every week and month new magazines come to the library table, and when the window is open, and the outside breeze enters, the little clock may see new sights. Sometimes they are strange, sometimes they are beautifully colored, sometimes they are funny, but they are always interesting.

The Birds of New Zealand

There are still two kinds of wingless birds left in New Zealand, the kiwi, or native hen, and the weka. They are rare, and so every one knows they are not to be interfered with. The weka is as knowing as the raven in Dicken's "Barnaby Rudge," and full of curiosity. When coaches or motors stop at the country hotels, a weka, or, perhaps two, may walk out of the bush to see what is going on, or to pick up a bit of glass. They will even walk into farmhouses, and if not watched may carry off a spoon or any other bright object which they love.

There are not many native flying birds. The most interesting is the tui, whose clear bell-like note welcomes the dawn. It is the only songster of the bush. The New Zealanders call it the "parson bird" because its plumage is black with white feathers at the throat shaped like a tie.

The blackbird and sparrow have made themselves quite at home in this sunny southland, and so has the lark, which not only sings in the day, but at night as if it were a nightingale.

Bubbles

It is very bright on our side porch in the morning. The sun is shining on the grapevines, the grass and the flowering weeds.

I am going to fill this bowl with soapy water and blow bubbles, out on our side porch. I am going to set the bowl on my little table. It is a blue bowl. But the bubbles will be every color. They will blow away in the sunlight.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"And back we came at the end of day"

The Walk

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I said "I will walk alone today,
Myself and I, myself and I!"
So down the path I stole away,
Singing "Tra la la la!" so gay!

But Rover the dog came after me,
Eager to bear me company.
"Bow wow!" he said, in a wistful tone.
"But I wanted to go alone! Alone!
Well—you may come," said I.
"Yes—you may come," said I.

"Now we will walk alone today,
Rover and I, Rover and I!"
So down the path we stole away,
Singing "Tra la la la!" "Bow wow!"
so gay,
Singing "Tra la la la!" so gay.

But Pussy the cat came after me,
Waving her tail so gracefully.
"Miaou!" she cried in a wistful tone.
"But I wanted to go alone! Alone!
Well—you may come," said I.
"Yes—you may come," said I.

"Now we will walk alone today,
Rover, Pussy the cat and I!"
So down the path we stole away,
Singing 'Tra la la la!" "Bow wow!"
"Miaou!"
Singing "Tra la la la!" so gay.

But Dobbin the horse came after me,
Whisking the flies off lazily,
He whinnied low in a wistful tone.
"But I wanted to go alone! Alone!
Well—you may come," said I.
"Yes—you may come," said I.

"Now we will walk alone today,
Rover, Pussy, Dobbin and I!"
So down the path we stole away,
Singing "Tra la la la!" "Bow wow!"
"Miaou!"
And Dobbin gave a neigh!

But Mooley the cow came after me,
Tossing her horns so merrily.
"Moo! Moo!" she cried in a wistful
tone.
"But I wanted to go alone! Alone!
Well—you may come," said I.
"Yes—you may come," said I.

"Now we will walk alone today,
Rover, Pussy, Dobbin the horse,
Mooley the cow and I!"
So down the path we stole away,
Singing "Tra la la la!" "Bow wow!"
"Miaou!"
"Neigh! Neigh!" "Moo! Moo!" so gay.

But Daisy the lamb came after me,
Gamboling and dancing cunningly.
"Baa! Baa!" she cried in a wistful
tone.
"But I wanted to go alone! Alone!
Well—you may come," said I.
"Yes—you may come," said I.

"Now we will walk alone today,
Rover, Pussy, Dobbin, Mooley,
Daisy the lamb and I!"
So down the path we stole away,
Singing "Tra la la la!" "Bow wow!"
"Miaou!"
"Neigh! Neigh!" "Baa! Baa!" so gay.

But the three little pigs came after
me,
Curling their tails as tight as could be.
"Quee! Quee!" they cried in a wistful
tone.
"But I wanted to go alone! Alone!
Well—you may come," said I.
"Yes—you may come," said I.

"Now we will walk alone today,
Rover, Pussy, Dobbin, Mooley,
The lamb, the three little pigs and I!"
So down the path we stole away,
Singing "Tra la la la!" "Bow wow!"
"Miaou!"
"Neigh! Neigh!" "Baa! Baa" "Quee!
Quee!"
"Cluck! Cluck!" so gay, so gay.
Singing 'Tra la la la!" so gay.

But the little white duck came after
me,
Waddling alone so funnily.
"Quack! Quack!" she cried in a wistful tone.
"But I wanted to go alone! Alone!
Well—you may come," said I.
"But you are last," said I.

"Now we will walk alone today,
Rover, Pussy, Dobbin, Mooley,
The lamb, the pigs, the hen and her
chicks,
The little white duck and I!"
So down the path we stole away,
And back we came at the close of day,
Singing "Tra la la la!" "Bow wow!"
"Miaou!"
"Neigh! Neigh!" "Moo! Moo!" "Baa!
Baa!" "Quee! Quee!"
"Cluck! Cluck!" "Quack! Quack!" so
gay.
Singing "Tra la la la!" so gay!

The Groundsel

The groundsel is not really a winter-flowering plant, as are the aconites and snowdrops in the garden, but it is such a bold little adventurer that it very often shows you a fine array of blossoms in the coldest months of the year. Its seeds have a quantity of silky down attached to them, and in the late summer days you could see them blowing everywhere in the wind, especially where the plants had been pulled from the garden and thrown into a heap to dry. These little seeds alighted, of course, in all sorts of strange places, and so ready were they to grow that they set to work at once, so that now they have become fully grown plants long before the spring is here. The little groundsel is specially fond of cultivated land, and is one of the commonest of all the wild flowers of England which grow in fields and gardens. Sometimes it is no more than a few inches in height, but often you will find it more than a foot. It belongs to the same family of plants as the daisy and the dandelion, and what are usually called its flowers are really tiny clusters of many flowers, all packed closely together into one yellow flower-head. A number of birds delight in eating the buds and tender young tops of this plant, and the goldfinch makes a very pretty picture when he comes and plucks the seeds with their feathery down. The leaves of the groundsel have a very ragged appearance, and they cling so closely to the stems that not only have they no stalks at all, but even wrap their lower lobes partly round the stems on which they grow.

Tulips

"Nancy! Madeline! I want you," called Mother, standing at the foot of the stairs of the new house she had lately moved into.

"Coming." Two little girls ran downstairs.

"I am going to give you a plot of garden," said Mother. "Come and see it." The three soon reached the piece of ground, facing south. "This is to be your very own. You can keep it in one or divide it."

"Oh, Mother, we will keep it in one," said Nancy, "and we'll each put the flowers we like in it. Oh, how good to have a garden of our very own!" Living for the past three years in a flat, they had not had the luxury of a garden.

"Oh, there is Uncle Bertie," said Madeline, as a genial faced man came down the garden path. "Look!" she proudly led him to their plot.

"Just the very thing," said Uncle Bertie, come to say good-by before sailing for India. "Come with me to the florist, and I will buy any flowers you like."

"Oh, I would like tulips. Beautiful pink ones!" cried Nancy.

"I would like white ones. They will look so lovely all growing together," said Madeline.

"What funny brown things," said Nancy, as they reached the shop and the florist picked out the pink and the white bulbs, all looking exactly alike. They returned home, Uncle Bertie, who was sending his little eight-year-old boy from India to Mother in May, being deeply interested in the twins' purchase.

"They will be out just in time for Dick to see them," he said.

It took the children quite a time to get their garden planted. Every morning after that, the first thing they did was to run to their garden. One morning, in January, when the sky was black and snow beginning to fall, Nancy and Madeline saw three little green tips showing. Every one of the tulips came up. What joy they gave to the children. What they planned to do with them!

Just one week before the flowers could be expected to open fully, a letter came for mother from Uncle Bertie in India saying that his little boy Dick would be with them very soon.

"I know that he will be happy with you all," Uncle wrote. "I feel so glad that he will have Nancy and Madeline as companions. He does not feel very happy about leaving us."

"Oh, Mother, what can we do for Dick?" said Nancy earnestly. "He has been used to India, where it is so bright and sunny. Let's think of something lovely to welcome him."

The two little girls ran out together to their tulip plot.

"What can we do?" asked Nancy. "Shall we give Dick our white pigeons or our rabbits?"

"No," said Madeline. "Oh, Nancy, I have it! We will give him our tulips! We will pick every one that is out on the day Dick comes, and we'll put them in Dick's room. Oh, I do hope there will be lots of tulips open."

And there were! The flowers seemed to know that they were going to help to please some one, for every morning when Nancy and Madeline ran to see them, they found more open, and by the morning of the day Dick was expected, every one of the tulips was open. The bare plot was transformed, the silky pink and white flowers seemed to smile with beauty and to gladden the whole garden.

"Can we?" asked Nancy.

"Yes, every one," answered Madeline, firmly.

While Mother went to the station to meet Dick, the children, armed with baskets and scissors, lovingly cut and arranged the tulips.

Dick's room was gay with bright color. As Nancy and Madeline placed the last vase, they heard the taxi at the door; Mother had returned with Dick.

Together the children ran downstairs, together they welcomed the little boy.

"We will take Dick up to his room, Mother," the twins exclaimed eagerly. "Come, Dick."

Dick followed slowly. He entered his room and saw the pure, bright flowers placed there to welcome him, and looked at the girls' happy faces. "I say this is great! Isn't this fine?" he said. "I'm sure I shall be happy here!"

Petroleum

"Daddy, this morning there was a wagon in front of the door here and on it was 'Petroleum by the gallon.' What is petroleum?" questioned Helen. This was Daddy's regular story-telling time.

"Petroleum, or as it is sometimes called, rock oil, is found in many parts of the world. In some places it rises to the surface of the ground, but it is generally gotten by sinking deep holes, called wells, into the earth. In some wells the oil rises and flows over the top but in others it has to be pumped out."

"What does it look like when it comes out of the earth, Daddy? Have you ever seen it?"

"Yes, your mother and I saw a great deal of it once. As it comes from the earth it is a thick, oily liquid of a yellowish-brownish or a greenish color. It is not known how it is made in the earth. Some persons have thought that it was made up wholly of vegetable matter. It is found in rocks of all ages but chiefly in sandstones."

"Has it just been discovered, like so many of these other things, Daddy?"

"No, petroleum has been known since the most ancient times. It was used in Greece and Italy to burn in lamps."

"Do tell me, Daddy, where is it found mostly? Has some been found in the United States?"

"Well, the United States surely is not left out of the oil fields. But it is found chiefly in the northern part of Italy, in Russia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, in the Caucasus mountains, in Austria and in Canada, and last but not least the United States. The principal places in the United States are: Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, California, Indiana, Louisiana, Illinois, Kansas and Texas. The entire production of the world is about 5,000,000 gallons, of which half is produced in the United States."

Lively Winter Insects

The newly split, rather green, wood lay on the snow where the woodchopper had left it when he went to lunch. Although it was midwinter the sun was fairly warm and the snow was melting. Over and about the pieces of timber fluttered a number of butterflies. Now and then they lit and sucked the sap that slighty moistened some sticks. They were dark colored with a noticeable yellow edge. They stayed to flutter around the woodsman when he returned until the evening chill began. Then one by one they flew back to the shack and hid away among the timbers. Here they settled down close to the wood, put their wings tight together and prepared to rest and sleep until the next warm spell. In their resting position, with the closed wings hiding the yellow edge, they looked almost like scales on the wood itself.

The young naturalist interested in the insects of the garden, field, and stream too frequently thinks that his opportunities to study insect life end with the coming of the cold weather. He is inclined to believe that winter is simply the period for collecting cocoons and chrysalides. He does not realize that a really appreciable number of insects continue a more or less active existence in spite of winter.

The yellow-edge butterfly is one illustration of this group. If looked for carefully it may be found coming out even before a thaw has really begun. It is a sort of advance herald of the coming of warm weather. At these times it will feed on the sap in wood and on the juice in fruit abandoned in the orchard, which has been more or less preserved by cold. If taken into the house it will become very tame and will be very happy and much at home among the house flowers.

It is not, however, the only butterfly the young naturalist may discover during the winter months. Probably he is familiar with the comma butterfly, whose caterpillar makes its odd tent-like home during the summer months on the leaves of the nettle. It, too, lives through the winter in shelter in some crack and comes out if the weather is warm enough. It has marks easily distinguished. It is of the angle family. The upper side of its wings are deep orange with black spots, and the under side dull brown with the distinguishing silver mark like a comma. The semi-colon is also found during the winter season. Another well-known favorite of summer time which pays winter visits is the red admiral. Careful watching may disclose still others. I have seen as many as 30 vivid yellow butterflies in the roadway in midwinter, when ice was on the ground but a thaw coming.

A visit to a stream bank in winter when snow is heavy upon the ground, and ice almost closes the stream itself, will disclose other forms of insect life. One of these is the common and well-known little whirling water beetle called gyrinus. They seem utterly indifferent to icy water. The whole family may be found whirling about, causing odd ripples and diving to the bottom at the first warning of one's approach.

They are interesting little creatures with their paddle-shaped feet on two pairs of legs, which give them the prize medal for speed among the insect swimmers. In fact, they are worthy of very careful study for many reasons. They are not only wonderful swimmers—they can dive headlong at an instant's warning—but they carry down, caught in those paddlelike feet, a little bubble of air, that serves to make them very buoyant. In fact, it is only by clinging fast to something beneath the surface that they can stay below. Then, on occasions, if their surroundings do not suit, they rise on wing and sail off to other liquid dwelling places.

A search in the bottoms of little streams may bring to sight several caddis, with their remarkable cases of wood or stone. We are familiar with the little, brown, moth-like creatures with wings set, roof like, at a steep pitch, which surround, by the hundred, our summer lamps. But few of us are really familiar with the caddis in its home. These little insects move about with their wonderful, tube-like dwellings, in winter as well as in summer.

A good scoop along the mud bank of a stream of water, with pail, or with a strong net, will at times bring up a number of specimens of insect life with which we are familiar in the summer months. Various beetles are sure to be in the collection. In all probability there will be a caddis or two, possibly frogs, or even fish. These may be taken home and studied at leisure.

At times as we tramp through a snowy field we may see the snow itself spotted at points with patches of either black or dark gray color. These are seen only when a thaw is in progress. A careful study will show the spots to be made up of myriads of very tiny specks called snow flies. They live under the bark of trees and on the rocks under the moss, and come out when the warmer weather takes the stiffness out of them. A few taken home for study under the enlarging glass will well repay the effort to capture them.

Wondering

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The air is white with snowflakes,
Falling like fluffy stars
On all the world around us,
While I look through the bars
Of my warm nursery window,
My nose pressed to the pane,
And wonder which I'd rather be,
Snowflake or drop of rain.

Snow makes the world so beautiful,
All soft and clean and white,
Then melts away. I wonder where
It goes? Just out of sight.
But raindrops help the flowers grow,
Make birds to sing, you know.
Now, would you be a raindrop,
Or a lovely flake of snow?

FRANCE'S PROGRESS IN RUINED REGIONS

In Spite of Tight Financial Situation Excellent Results in Restoring French Devastated Areas Have Been Attained

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A statement by Mr. Ogier, former Minister of the Liberated Regions, setting forth what has been done in the northern province of France, makes encouraging reading. It is useless to disguise the fact that the task that remains is immense, but still it may be said that in 1920 excellent results were achieved.

"We believed," said Mr. Ogier, "that the moment had come to encourage private initiative in the restoration of the ruined regions. The consequences of the acceptance of this plan were important. Notably, it was decided to reduce the state services for the execution of certain works. These services were set up immediately after the armistice in order to undertake urgent work, which could not be executed by the local authorities or by private bodies. The indispensable public work is now largely carried out. There were employed at the beginning of last year directly by the State 185,500 men. This number has now been reduced to 18,300.

A Supreme Council

"On the other hand, there has been instituted a supreme council for the distribution of materials, labor, and the allocation of the means of transport. This organization is presided over by Mr. Claveille. It is composed of specialists and practical men, while the inhabitants of the districts are represented by four deputies and two delegates of the cooperative societies of reconstruction. This council considers problems as they arise and proposes solutions. In this respect it has furnished very important services.

"Then there is a special committee which has aided in the elaboration of the statutes of cooperative societies of reconstruction. It has drawn up various sets of statutes which, if adopted, receive full official approval. At the present time more than 2000 cooperative societies of this kind are fulfilling their functions. A law was passed last August fixing their legal position. The State helps them by advances and by subsidies.

Building Workers' Houses

"Further, we have encouraged the construction of working-class houses by making advances to industrial companies and to societies for the erection of cheap houses. The administration has drawn up a project for the creation of housing companies which will be given many legal advantages and strong financial support. They will acquire the right to receive indemnities for war damages on behalf of those inhabitants who do not propose to employ them directly. Ten societies of this sort have just been constituted.

"In addition to the cantonal commissions, there has been set up a service of evaluation. It is divided into sections. It is empowered to come to agreements with those who are entitled to indemnities. It will be a very long business to ascertain strictly the amounts to which everyone is entitled. Roughly, however, the amounts can be ascertained, and it is the special function of this organization to conclude immediate agreements which will only need formal ratification by the legal authorities. This is a concession to those who have suffered which is greatly appreciated.

Recovering Cattle

"There have been at work several commissions for the recovery of cattle taken by Germany. They have worked chiefly in Germany and altogether have now obtained 207,000 animals which have been properly distributed.

"A service which is controlling all that is being done has been developed. It has stopped the improper practices of certain architects, commercial men, industrialists, and experts. In many cases prosecutions have been undertaken. Punishments have been inflicted on administrative agents who have been guilty of faults. In some cases they have been dismissed and more than 100 of them have been prosecuted."

Although this is a record of organization, it will be seen what a huge task has faced the government merely in the way of ascertaining damages in detail and controlling the various bodies which are engaged in reparations. It is often overlooked that restoration does not simply mean the setting to work in a physical sense, without method, but that it means, above all, careful organization, much office work, the regulation of routine, bookkeeping on a great scale. This aspect of the matter is of vital importance. Sometimes it has seemed that red-tape has delayed restoration, but it will easily be understood that to repair a whole countryside implies tremendous organization. Otherwise the muddle would be formidable.

Provisional Homes

The results may be summed up in the statement that since the armistice 3,791,000 inhabitants have returned to their old homes. Last year 500,000 went back.

The greatest effort last year was expended in the erection of wooden houses which will serve at least provisionally. No fewer than 32,771 were constructed out of a total of 53,658 since the armistice. In addition 17,846 houses have been reconstructed from old material out of a total since the armistice of 28,968. It will be observed that the progress in 1920 is real. Further, a large number of baraques—booths—have been put up—23,264 out of 40,167 since the armistice.

In 1920 the agriculturists sowed 304,924 hectares of wheat, 334,459 hectares of oats, 57,709 of beetroots, 46,432 of potatoes, 39,444 of rye, 351,759 of barley, and 140,995 hectares of other agricultural products; 6000 miles of road have been improved, 3000 miles completely restored, and 134 bridges rebuilt. Projectiles have been taken from 403,975 hectares, while trenches have been filled in and barbed wire removed from 553,689 hectares. Another 605,063 hectares have been plowed up.

Need for Care

All this labor is conditioned by the financial position. It must be obvious that if the progress is slower than some people consider it ought to be, the chief reason is the need for care in expenditure. France is in a difficult financial situation. That fact should never be forgotten. All criticism which leaves out of view this essential point is unfair to France. One bill which has been passed during the year enables the government to place in the hands of those who have sustained damage a negotiable title deed. It is a pledge, it is a guarantee, which can be sold.

"Often," says Mr. Ogier, "the situation has been very critical. The treasury has been in difficulties and has not always been able to pay what was due at the proper time. But financial security has been obtained for work once put in hand. The prefect of every department will know precisely what financial means are at his disposal and must base his program upon them. The communes, the departments, and various associations are authorized to contract loans.

"From January to October last year a total of 8,000,000,000 francs was allowed for reconstruction; nearly 6,000,000,000 francs were utilized for payment of accounts and advances; 1,670,000,000 francs went in purchases, and 267,000,000 francs were used for immediate relief of necessitous inhabitants."

When all is said and done the black point in the question of reconstruction, says Mr. Ogier, is the financial capacity of France.

SINN FEIN ORDERS TO GOVERNMENT BOARD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A circular just issued by the Local Government Board of Dail Eireann will, in effect, go far to show whether the Irish Republican Parliament is functioning even partially or not. Following the emphatic declaration for Sinn Fein in the municipal and local county elections of this year, the majority of the new boards and councils hastened to pledge their allegiance to Dail Eireann, and agreed to carry out its instructions. They have repeatedly refused to submit their books of audit to the English Local Government Board, with the result that that board has threatened "mandamus" proceedings and the dismissal of the rate collectors.

For some months Dail Eireann hesitated to advise a complete breach with the old order of things, perceiving that such a move would complicate financial conditions. When, however, the English Local Government Board threatened to set the government grants against "criminal and malicious injury" claims, Dail Eireann met, and on September 17 last decreed that there must be a complete break between the public bodies and the "enemy department in the Customs House."

In view of the fact that some of the rate collectors are afraid to make this break, the "Assistant Minister of Local Government, Dail Eireann" has issued the circular referred to. It says that all officials unwilling to accept the new conditions ought to have resigned and applied for pensions, for, by remaining in office, they tacitly accepted the altered position; also that the English Local Government Board does not pay the salaries or pensions of rate collectors, and, therefore, threats of dismissal only make those who issue them ridiculous.

The local authorities have now broken with the Customs House, in accordance with their direct mandate from Dail Eireann, which has ordered them to dispense with banks as official treasurers in order to safeguard public money. The circular adds that the Dail has also insured rate collectors from any financial loss they may incur through obeying its instructions, and it therefore appeals to them to collect the rates promptly, and so obviate much suffering, owing to the stoppage of "outdoor relief" to the poor, the cessation of road-making, and other activities.

TAMPA'S POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Florida—The population of Tampa, as announced by the Census Bureau, shows that there are three times as many white persons as Negroes in Tampa. The increase of the white population is 39.1 per cent in the last 10 years, and that of the Negroes 28.7 per cent. The census gives Tampa a population of 40,057 whites and 11,520 Negroes. This makes an increase in the white population of 11,267 and in the Negro population of 2569.

LOSS BY STRIKE IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association has compiled figures which show that the strike of Japanese and Filipino plantation laborers on the island of Hawaii during the first six months of 1920 cost the Hawaiian sugar interests in excess of $12,000,000.

LORD CHALMERS TO VISIT AMERICA

Choice of British Representative to Discuss Funding of Debt to United States Well Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The announcement made in England at the beginning of this year that Lord Chalmers is to go on a mission to the United States to discuss the funding of the British war debt was very favorably received in the City of London.

Lord Chalmers is one of a line of very distinguished civil servants who have reached the top of the official tree at the treasury. Like Mr. Asquith, he was educated at the City of London School and at Oxford University. In the old days, when the open civil service examination attracted the best intellect of the country, he was top of the list, and elected (as most people at the top of the list usually have elected) to go into the Treasury. Here he achieved distinction without any of the adventitious aids on which ambition often relies. He can boast that he is one of the few civil servants who reached the top of their profession without ever being private secretary to a politician.

Large Changes Initiated

From the Treasury Lord Chalmers was sent to direct one of the great revenue departments, and as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue from 1907-1911 he saw, and to a great extent initiated far-reaching changes in the British system of taxation. In 1911, after 29 years' service in the administration he was promoted to the highest position which a civil servant can attain in England. He was then—partly, it was believed, on account of differences of opinion with Mr. Lloyd George, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, appointed Governor of Ceylon. For three critical years he remained in the East and students of Colonial politics will remember the difficulties he had to face in a period of violence that amounted almost to insurrection.

In the meantime the war had broken out, and the Treasury at home was having a rough time. For the first time in its history the office of Secretary of the Treasury was duplicated, and Sir Thomas Heath was sharing with Sir John Bradury—now the British representative on the Reparation Commission in Paris—the direction of the civil service and of financial administration. Lord Chalmers at this juncture came back to his old post, and his great experience was added to that of the two joint Secretaries for the period of the war.

Tact and Good Sense Needed

In 1919 he was free to withdraw from official activity but more than once since then he has lent his services to the government. He was the chief delegate of the United Kingdom at the International Financial Conference held at Brussels in September and October of last year, and he presided over the commission which reported on public finance. Rumor has it that that report, which contains a fearless criticism of European budgets and a strong defense of the old, rigid traditions which the British Treasury has inherited from Gladstone's days, was drawn up in the main by Lord Chalmers himself.

No better representative of Great Britain, it is considered, could well have been chosen for the difficult financial negotiations for the conversion of the demand obligations held by the United States Government. It was reported in England that American opinion inclined to the belief that the negotiations would be short and comparatively easy. London believes that quite apart from the technical difficulties, Lord Chalmers will have to cope with a situation which will require all his tact and practical good sense if it is to be solved without friction.

AUSTRALIANS SEEK TO BRING DOWN PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Thoughtful men in the Australian Labor Party are recognizing frankly that little good can result from the present vicious circle in which higher wages and increased prices pursue each other. Recently plans were laid at a union conference for a reduction in the price of essential commodities. Delegates from the unions engaged in the handling and transport of foodstuffs appointed a committee to investigate price fluctuations and formulate a policy. The gathering accepted the necessity for caution urged upon them by officials of the Melbourne Trades Hall. It was refreshing to notice that stress was laid upon the necessity for safeguarding the interests of consumers and primary producers. The necessity for insuring a permanent supply for foodstuffs for home requirements was agreed upon.

The conference decided to ask the governments of the commonwealth and of the states to fix prices of wheat, meat and butter required for home consumption, such prices being based upon the costs of production; these costs to include trades union wages and conditions for all labor and for the farmer's family engaged in the production of such commodities—also a reasonable profit for the producer. The conference agreed to recommend that all wheat, meat and butter be pooled by the federal and state governments and that the boards be appointed to control these products, such boards being representative of the federal and state governments, producers and consumers. The boards would ascertain the quantities of commodities available and set aside sufficient for Australian requirements; having set aside one year's supply in excess of immediate requirements, the board would then arrange for the exportation of the surplus.

REDUCING FORCES IN MESOPOTAMIA

Plan Involves Creation of Local Troops to Replace the British Army of Occupation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important statement from Sir Percy Cox on the development of affairs in Mesopotamia has been made public through a recent parliamentary debate. The statement reads, in part, as follows:

"The provisional Council of State has now been functioning for a month and has accomplished a creditable amount of preliminary work. The relative duties of ministers and advisers and the distribution of work between the various ministries have been defined by agreement between the council and the high commissioner, and the work of the administration is proceeding satisfactorily. The most pressing problem before the administration is the creation of local forces gradually to replace the British army of occupation in the task of maintaining internal order and protecting the frontiers.

Object of the Scheme

"The Council of State has lost no time in facing this problem, and has appointed an expert committee under the presidency of the Minister of Defense to draw up a scheme of organization for the consideration of the council. The Minister of Defense is assisted by the Minister of Finance; and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, at the request of the council, deputed representatives of the various branches of the army administration to assist the committee.

"The general object of the scheme is to provide for the progressive organization of local regular forces, so as to allow of a corresponding reduction in the army of occupation. This scheme is now being worked out in detail. It has been decided to maintain the existing levies trained under British instructors at their maximum strength, while the organization of the national forces is proceeding. For the present, their primary task will be to maintain internal order and to hold the communications between posts occupied by British troops. Colonel Joyce, who served with the Emir Feisul's army in Syria, has accepted one of the two chief posts in the new military organization.

"With regard to the election of representatives for the National Congress, which is to decide upon the permanent form of the future government of Mesopotamia, the electoral rules have been submitted to further examination by a special committee of the Council of State and are now being presented to the council for their final approval. Subject to the modifications necessary to adapt them to the special conditions of the coming congress, the Turkish electoral laws have as far as possible been adhered to. When these laws have been finally approved by the council, registration of primary electors will at once be proceeded with.

Pacification of Country

"Meanwhile the pacification of the country has progressed satisfactorily. The Shaniyah and Hillah division on the middle Euphrates may be regarded as having reverted to normal conditions, and the inhabitants have resumed their cultivation and peaceful avocations. It has been found possible to declare an amnesty which has been extended to all except a few individuals charged with serious crimes. The Council of State is consulting with the high commissioner on the subject of persons deported in connection with the recent disturbances, with a view to their return under suitable guarantees.

"The restoration of normal conditions in the recently disturbed areas of the middle Euphrates has enabled the Council of State, at the request of the high commissioner, to appoint a commission which will visit Samawah, Diwaniyh, Kufah, and Hillah, accompanied by a representative of the high commissioner, with the object of investigating local conditions and making recommendations for the future administration of these districts and the establishment of reliable communications. The commission includes two leading tribal chiefs, who are members of the provisional government."

IMPORTANT EVENTS FACE SOUTH AFRICA

General Smuts Declares Country Is Emerging From Racial Into Real National Politics—Faith Placed in British Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—Speaking recently at the Caledonian Society, General Smuts, the Prime Minister, said that in this country they were passing through events that were of first rate importance in the political history of South Africa. If he were asked what was the real meaning of this phase he would say that now for the first time they were emerging from racial politics into real national politics. The racial elements of the past, instead of cooperating on a common basis for the future greatness and development of this country, had to a large extent waged a tug of war in their politics.

It was one of the most important facts in the history of South Africa that there had been a struggle for the racial dominance of one party over another in the years behind. But South Africa had passed the stage when there should be any struggle for domination by one section of the population over another. There should be no domination by either English or Dutch. They wanted to move into the future of South Africa on a footing of political equality—no domination, no top dog policy.

Example May Be Set

General Smuts declared that if the people of South Africa could reconcile their conflicting interests and points of view, they were reenforcing the power of good all over the world, setting an example to much more advanced countries than this, and making a very solid and material contribution to the progress of the human race. It was clear that nowadays more would have to be done to bring into practice human ideals than ever before. That was why he attached so much importance to the two great institutions in the world to day—one the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the other, the League of Nations.

These two institutions were unlike anything that had ever existed before. The object of both was to keep together large masses of human beings who had otherwise conflicting interests. Their ideal of the British Empire was now a league of free and equal nations working together for humane ends. That ideal was being realized. There would be no government in this British Empire which dominated other nations of the Empire.

Secession Unnecessary

They would all be absolutely free and equal—would be kept together by continual conferences, by continual consultations, and by common ideas of government. He was sure that this great problem was going to be solved. He was sure that all this talk of the breaking up of the British Empire and of secession was entirely unnecessary. "By keeping in touch with each other you will be able to keep all these various races and governments of the British Empire together."

The Premier declared that he believed that this was possible. Continuing, he said that what he had felt very deeply during the war was that there was no future for civilization unless those ideals which were being practiced within the British Empire were applied to the rest of the world in all essentials. The League of Nations was still weak, but power would come with the centuries. It rested on a basis for the equality and perfect freedom of the peoples and of keeping them together by simple ideals of human conduct and human government, teaching them to understand and know each other, and in that way of insuring the peace of the world. He saw no reason why the League of Nations and the British Empire should not continue successfully.

The League of Nations embodied all the greatest hopes of the most serious minded men of the age. A century ago there was the French Revolution with its three great ideals of freedom, equality and brotherhood. Now after 100 years one more attempt would be made to put these three ideals into practice. That would be the basis of their government. On that would be founded the future government of South Africa. They were necessary for the continuance of the British Empire.

Unless they rose to a level where they could put those ideals into practice in the government of nations there was no future before them. They were absolutely necessary for the structure of a new South Africa. When they entered upon the coming campaign in South Africa let them remember that they were not entering on a party struggle but upon something far greater, which concerned the great battle of humanity.

A BRITISH OPINION UPON GERMAN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Inchcape, chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company, in presiding recently at the company's annual meeting, dwelt at considerable length on the problems connected with the future of shipping.

His Lordship affirmed that the company was at present carrying passengers at less than the actual cost. He agreed that it was hard on passengers to have to pay the present higher rates of passage money, but it was not, he said, the company's fault. As soon as the company could fairly reduce rates to an economical level it would certainly do so.

Lord Inchcape remarked that when he bought the government standard ships and resold them to the shipowners of Great Britain, he thought that he had finished, but when the German ships were taken over by the government he was asked to undertake the sale of these also, and he concluded it was his duty to do what he could in this way to relieve the government of the possible necessity of running them themselves, which would have been disastrous from every point of view. The sales were proceeding. So far he had disposed of 93 former enemy ships and before long he hoped to sell the balance.

His experience of these German ships had been an interesting one. While many of their more recently built cargo vessels were excellent in every way, the passenger steamers were as a rule not upon the British, either in design, arrangement, comfort, ventilation, or deck space, and the accommodation was below British standard. He though that shipbuilders and shipowners of Great Britain had nothing whatever to learn from Germany in ship construction.

If the government would only leave the weather-beaten and world-buffeted British trade alone to fight its own battles in its own way, His Lordship considered it would do it the only real service which it was in its power to render. No nation in the world, he remarked, could prosper and advance with confidence when exposed to the menace of recurrent convulsions in its basic industries and utilities. The question of industrial peace was becoming a question of national ruin or national salvation. Given a year of stabilized wages, payment by results, with hearty cooperation, and Great Britain would steadily recover what she was forced to yield during the war.

PAN-PACIFIC UNION TOPICS REPORTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — A committee of nine persons, appointed recently to present subjects for consideration at forthcoming monthly meetings of the Pan-Pacific Union, has submitted a report recommending action to devise methods by amendment of laws, regulations or instructions as may be found necessary, and secure their enactment or issuance, for securing to American citizens of Oriental descent the same rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other citizens, and protect them from unreasonable technical delays, demands and treatment by officials when traveling; also to ascertain the laws of Japan and the United States and other countries on dual citizenship, and devise ways and means for enabling naturalized citizens of the United States, and those of American birth but of foreign descent, to free themselves of the claims of the governments to whom they formerly owed allegiance, or to whom their parents owed allegiance, and establish their status as American citizens.

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BARCELONA FACES MONEY STRINGENCY

Suspension of Payments by Bank Caused Less Surprise in Spain Than It Did Abroad—Assets Largely Exceeded Liabilities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—The news of the suspension of payments by the Banco de Barcelona caused less surprise in the city here and other parts of Spain than appears to have been the case abroad, although this is not to say that it was expected. There are strong feelings in some quarters that if the government and the Banco de España had done all that they could and should have done to avert the catastrophe, if such it is to be called, the situation might have been saved. As it is those two, the government and the Banco de España, are speaking in praise of the merit of their own efforts in this bad situation, but the voice of Mr. Cambo, the leading political regionalist, is heard in loud dissent, declaring that what was done, or meant to be done, for the assistance of Barcelona by Madrid in this tense crisis was too little and that it was also too late.

All concerned had plenty of warning that things were not going well in Catalonian banking circles, for at the beginning of the month it was well known that difficulties had arisen in connection with more than one institution, but on that occasion the government intervened and the situation was saved, Mr. Cambo at that time eulogizing the assistance that had been given. After that, however, there was naturally some constant apprehension. The suspension by the Banco de Barcelona followed in due course.

Situation Realized

For several days before the announcement of the suspension of payments it was realized that the situation of the Banco de Barcelona had become acute, and the government decided to send there as its special delegate for the purpose of making investigations and reporting, Carlos Caamano. In due course he returned to Madrid from Barcelona, and immediately a Cabinet council was held. It was known at this stage that some drastic step would have to be taken, and a few hours later there appeared in the windows of the bank notices to the effect that it had suspended payment.

A semi-official statement that was put into circulation at the same time was to the effect that, taking into consideration the great assets that the bank possessed and the schemes it had in view, there could be no doubt that it would emerge well from the crisis as to which there had been so much talk for a long time past.

The cause of the suspension, the run on the bank by the holders of current accounts, was hardly expected in such an acute form as it developed. In less than a fortnight the bank was called upon to pay out more than 1,000,000 pesetas to the holders of current accounts, and if it had not been for this panic on the part of those holders it is believed the institution would have passed successfully through the difficult crisis with which it was faced. In its dilemma and with the pressure of the holders of current accounts so persistent, the bank appealed for delivery of the credits that it had made to many companies and traders in Barcelona whose solvency was believed to be firm.

Peseta's Value Falls

Many of those credits could not be returned with that promptness which was necessary to an occasion so urgent, and before an insuperable contretemps the suspension of payments was imposed. Speculation on the exchanges, which had proved bad for the Spanish speculators, and the recent considerable depreciation in the value of the peseta were main contributing causes to the difficulties with which the Banco de Barcelona had to contend and which have been shared in a like measure by other banking institutions.

The suspension of payments by the chief bank of the city naturally had an alarming effect upon the community in general and an inevitable run on other banks immediately followed, but on the whole the situation was better after the first news than might have been expected. Madrid remained steady in the crisis and smoothly absorbed what was offered from Barcelona while the quotations on the bourse there showed no trace of alarm, figures at the end of the day, and the next day, showing increases in many significant cases. This confidence was reflected back to Barcelona, and with reassuring statements to the effect that the Banco de Barcelona was solvent, with very much to spare, and the exhortations by the newspapers to preserve serenity and all would be well, much of the alarm quickly subsided.

Payments Suspended

The "Publicidad," in dealing with the situation said that in accidents of that kind things happened which were very similar to what occurred in the case of fires in public places. The panic of the people caused far more victims than the direct effects of the fire. It was desirable, therefore, that in circumstances like the present the situation should be contemplated with serenity. That situation had been provoked primarily by the international economic question, and in the second place by the alarming news that had been set in circulation concerning the state of banking affairs generally in Barcelona.

The important newspaper, the "Veu de Catalunya," remarking that in a few days the Banco de Barcelona had paid out no less than 1,000,000 pesetas, said that in the presence of panic it had no other remedy than to close its doors and suspend payments, so that it might immediately undertake a reorganization such as would reestablish confidence and furnish itself with all necessary means for normalizing its service. The bank had assets immensely superior to its liabilities, the creditors of the bank having, between capital and reserves, a guarantee of more than 70,000,000 pesetas, which would more than cover all the losses that the bank could sustain.

Help Withdrawn

The notice finally issued by the bank read as follows: "The effort made to reduce the alarm initiated among the holders of current accounts having been unsuccessful, the Banco de Barcelona finds itself in the necessity of suspending its operations for some days, which will be necessary only for the purpose of proceeding to a reorganization and obtaining the funds necessary to permit it, with an amplitude of credit fully disposable, to resume its normal service."

As to the part that was played in the crisis by the Banco de España it has been stated that the latter had recently supplied the various banks in Barcelona with funds to the amount of no less than 250,000,000 pesetas, and with the approval of the government was disposed to lend as much money as might be necessary, but had been confronted with the situation of a bank wanting such assistance and ceasing to offer guarantees, and in such circumstances the Banco de España had no option but to make a general withdrawal of its help, this decision affecting the Banco de Barcelona like the others.

The Banco de Barcelona was established in 1844 and was reorganized in 1874, in 1881, and in 1882. In 1915 it was amalgamated with the old banking house of Taberner, Carlos Toira and Manuat. Its capital is 50,000,000 pesetas, consisting of 125,000 shares of 200 pesetas paid up, and another 125,000 shares not issued. In 1918 its profits amounted to 12,771,620 pesetas, a reserve being maintained of 11,575,000 pesetas. In April, 1919, the shares were quoted at 700, having risen 245 points since December, 1917. According to the balance sheet of 1918, the assets were 1,344,855,472 pesetas. The biggest dividend paid was 20 per cent in 1918. Dividends of 9 and 10 per cent had been distributed between 1901 and 1915. In 1916 the dividend rose to 13½ per cent and in 1917 to 17½ per cent.

WHY VICE-PREMIER OF POLAND RESIGNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—Mr. Daszynski, the Vice-Premier, handed in his resignation in consequence of the resolution adopted by the Polish Socialist Party at their recent conference in Cracow.

The Socialist Party had recently come to the conclusion that the present situation in Poland no longer warrants that one of their members should form part of the government. While the country was in danger it was a different matter. Then it was necessary that all parties should unite for the common defense of the country, but now that the danger has passed they consider it not fitting that their member should join in a coalition government in which are so many representatives of social and political reaction. Such a government, in which reactionary influences can be felt, cannot give sufficient protection to the interests of the working classes, nor can it satisfy the needs of the country.

In consequence of Mr. Daszynski's decision to withdraw from the government, the Premier addressed a letter to him in which he expressed, firstly, his desire that the Vice-Premier should continue to fulfill his functions until the necessary arrangements could be made for his place to be taken. Afterward he proceeded to express his admiration for the great services Mr. Daszynski had rendered, for his eminent qualities and knowledge of public affairs, which made all the more regrettable the step he had decided to take in resigning from the government, in which his cooperation had been of such signal use, and to which his withdrawal would cause a grave loss.

It was reported that the Vice-Premier's resignation would be followed by others, as, for instance, that of the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Poniatowski. It was even remarked that the Premier himself, Mr. Witos, might resign. Such a crisis might have grave results, for the country is still in an unsettled state. There are alarming rumors of a concentration of Bolshevist forces on the western front. Bolshevist language is aggressive in tone, the Lithuanians have attacked General Zeligouski's army and are a little conciliatory in their attitude. The Germans are carrying on everywhere violent anti-Polish agitation. In Upper Silesia the plebiscite question is causing tremendous friction, not only between Germans and Poles but between the Allies, for there is no doubt here that England favors Germany, while France stands on the ground of the fulfillment of the Versailles Treaty. All these things make it imperative that there should be a strong and united government in Poland.

EXTREMISTS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Many of those expelled from the United States have found their way to Australia, and have been posing as champions of the workers and stirring up industrial warfare. Recently a visitor from America identified many of these men. It is probable that the commonwealth will take action to excluded extremists, even if they carry passports.

SCOTLAND'S LIQUOR FIGHT ONLY BEGINS

While Drys and Wets Both Claim Victory, Contest Is Not Over and Temperance Party Is Preparing Another Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The first pitched battle between the drys and the wets in Scotland has been fought, and victory is claimed by both sides. There is, however, but a cessation of hostilities; the war is not over—not nearly—the combatants have but retired to their respective camps to gather up strength, the one for another spirited attack and the other for another resolute defense.

It is difficult to see how the defenders of "the trade" position can claim a victory unless it be in a negative sense that they suffered in the fight far less disastrously than they had expected, and that, on the other hand, the Temperance Party had hoped for better results. But surely, victory has been to the latter, even if not of a decisive character. All the gains have been on their side and all the losses on the other.

"Close of the First Phase"

Lieut.-Col. Robert Kyle, D. S. O., general secretary of the National Citizens Council, whose telegraphic address is "Sobriety," in a statement on "The Close of the First Phase," says that despite all the artifices of a formidable enemy, the nightly drink system has been pierced, the line broken, 41 strategical positions captured, and more than a fourth of the ground gained at 35 important points.

In the dark days of 1914, Colonel Kyle says, what rejoicing would great victories like these have evoked! Now, as then, it is a question of fighting for a righteous cause, backed up by good organization and determination, until the final victory is won. The ground gained, it is claimed, can never be lost, but will form a jumping-off place for the next great effort, which will herald the overthrow and complete destruction of the enemy. "It is a wonderful achievement," says Colonel Kyle, "especially when it is considered how our forces were handicapped with the undemocratic and iniquitous conditions imposed by the Temperance Act."

Gains Cannot Be Lost

If Mr. Kyle's contention be true, that no ground gained can ever be lost, it is but a question of time when all Scotland will be dry, and that is the goal that most temperance reformers have in view, namely, total prohibition. They regard strong drink as a curse, and would wish to cut it off at its very base—the distilleries and the breweries.

Put in cold type, there is, of course, a big majority in Scotland for "no change." All over the country 691,128 voted in that direction, but the temperance reformers can take comfort to themselves that so many as 447,311—38.64 per cent of those who voted—were for the doing away of all licenses, and close upon 20,000 were in favor of limitation. That so many even as 20,000 out of 1,157,900 should have voted for the middle course, the reduction of existing licenses, which means nothing but the enriching of certain license holders at the expense of others, was surprising, though, after all, only 1.69 per cent of votes went that way.

Many Licenses Go

The completed statistics show that as the result of the voting 136 licenses will be removed under the limitation vote and 315 by reason of the no-license vote, or 451 in all. That is no mean result; but it will leave 8921 licenses still in existence in Scotland. Thus it will be seen that the temperance reformers have much hard work before them. They have had disappointments, and probably the result of the fight in Edinburgh was the greatest of all.

That Edinburgh should have gone entirely "wet" was regrettable. However, there were compensations elsewhere and perhaps the most striking feature of the whole of this veto fight was the number of fishing places that voted "no-license." A Notable example of this is the case of Stornoway in the island of Lewis on the west coast of Scotland. There were no licenses on the island apart from Stornoway, and now Lewis will be wholly dry. An explanation as regards Stornoway is that the ministers and office bearers in the four largest congregations there, were enthusiastically for "no-license" and that he women of these churches conducted a very keen and comprehensive canvass.

Benefits of "No-License"

Referring to Lewis having gone dry completely, Colonel Kyle says, "This will be a great object lesson in demonstrating the benefits of 'no-license' in an area cut off from wet surroundings, and will completely confound the propaganda that 'no-license' carries in its train 'doping,' illicit trading in liquor, the increase of rents, taxes and the cost of living."

At the important fishing town of Peterhead there was a majority for "no-license," but the total vote was not large enough to make it effective. An explanation in part of one of the fishing towns going dry, namely Stromness, in the Orkney Islands, is that a number of fatal accidents due to drink have taken place—chiefly drownings in the harbor. It is doubtful, however, if the dry vote has been influenced to any great extent by the men of the fishing population.

"As to the future," says Colonel Kyle, "our motto must be 'En Avant.' We cannot afford to rest. There can be no parley in our warfare. The hammer blows must be incessant. We must remember that the enemy will continue to be not merely active and vigilant, but we may expect also unscrupulous." That is so. He has been the loser, every time there has been anything lost, and though he professes to rejoice over the fact that out of the 580 areas where there was a poll as many as 504 voted no change, he cannot view with equanimity the wiping out at one election, and that the first—of 451 licenses. Is it not for him the handwriting on the wall?

GRANDPARENTS INCLUDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—An interpretation of the War Risk Insurance Act made by Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States District Court last November, holding grandparents to be in the permitted class for receiving benefits of insurance policies taken out by soldiers in the world war, will be followed by the War Risk Bureau, thus reversing a ruling made by the bureau in December, 1919.

PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—A record for the paid-up membership of the United Mine Workers of America was made in December, when 553,295 workers met their dues, according to a statement issued from the organization's headquarters here.

FRENCH DECISION IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Syrian Government has announced to the press that the French Government has decided the litigation relative to the southern frontier of Syria in favor of the Grand Lebanon and of Damascus.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN CIVIL AVIATION

Mail Service and Number of Letters Carried Has Made Marked Advacne Commercially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — That steady progress in civil aviation has been made of late is clearly shown in a recent report, issued as a White Paper by the Air Ministry, covering the period from April 1 to September 20, 1920.

With the establishment of regular services between London and Paris, London and Brussels, and London and Amsterdam, the passenger, mail and goods traffic has increased substantially compared with previous periods. The number of passengers carried, for example, has risen from 9808 to 32,345, whereas goods have increased from 25¾ tons to 86½ tons. Similarly the number of departures and arrivals of machines to and from the continent has risen from 734 to 2445, the value of imports from £131,615 to £376,606, and of exports from £63,743 to £168,300. Thus it can be seen that the inauguration of the mail service has already meant a marked advance commercially, and the number of letters carried has been steadily on the increase.

Equipment Improved

Progress has also been made in developing the ground organization in order to provide for the expansion of services in the future, and much improvement has been noted in this direction. Everything, at present, is still more or less in the experimental stage, but many innovations have already proved their worth. The wireless direction finder apparatus, for instance, which enables aircraft to correct their course in thick weather, has been successfully installed at Croydon, near London, and experiments are being made at the same place with regard to electric landing lights for indicating the directions for landing, and powerful searchlights as a means of locating the aerodrome. The equipment of aircraft with the wireless telephone is rapidly extending, and the installation of wireless stations for telephones and telegraphs has been proportionately increased.

In this early stage of aviation, many experiments, of course, have yet to be tried, and several important problems are still under consideration. New designs of aircraft are being produced with facilities for making adjustments to the engines during flight. Investigations have also been carried out with the object of minimizing the effects of fog and mist by mechanical dispersal, of securing the illumination of landing grounds, of producing mechanical apparatus to cause machines to flatten out automatically just before touching the ground, and of obtaining instruments whereby the pilot can gauge accurately his position in relation to the aerodrome, and his height above the ground.

Imperial Air Routes

With regard to imperial air routes, on the England-Egypt route a site has been secured at Malta for a new aerodrome, and steps have been taken to insure the wireless communications along the route between England, Malta, Egypt, Mesopotamia and India. The maintenance of the aerodromes on the Cairo-Cape Town route will probably be borne by local governments, thus relieving the British Government of financial responsibility in the future.

No air routes have as yet been established in Australia, but various schemes are now under consideration. In Canada a civil aerodrome has been opened at Ottawa, and a seaplane station at Vancouver is nearing completion. New schemes are also being considered in India, South Africa, New Zealand and the West Indies.

The second part of the report deals with the progress of civil aviation in countries outside the British Empire. France has already organized several regular routes, which include Paris-London, Paris-Brussels, Paris-Strassburg-Prague, Bordeaux-Toulouse-Nice, Toulouse - Barcelona - Malaga - Casablanca, and Bayonne-San Sebastian. Steady development has been made in Belgium, and daily air mail and passenger services between Brussels, London and Paris have been in working order in conjunction with British and French companies.

Holland's Central Position

Owing to its central position, Holland is also bound to play an important part in the international air traffic of the future, and, indeed, Amsterdam has for some time been the junction for air lines to Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

Several commercial towns in Holland have drawn up plans for local aerodromes, while between September 15 and October 31 the Danish Air Transport conducted a service between Copenhagen and Hamburg for the carriage of mails, goods, and passengers. German companies also, in conjunction with Danish, Swedish and Dutch air transport companies, have been able to start air services between Warnemunde and Berlin, and between Berlin, Bremen and Amsterdam.

It can be seen from the above report that aviation is making steady and sure progress throughout the entire world, and that the distrust with which aerial navigation was at first viewed by the general public is gradually giving place to the realization that herein lies the principal means of transport and commerce of the future.

NEW ISSUE

$15,000,000

The Atlantic Refining Co.

Ten-Year 6½% Gold Debentures

Dated March 1, 1921 — Due March 1, 1931

Interest payable March 1 and September 1

Coupon bonds $1000, $500 and $100 denominations. Principal may be registered. Redeemable as a whole or in lots of $500,000 or more on any interest date before maturity on 30 days' notice at 103½ and interest on or before March 1, 1922, and thereafter at one quarter per cent less for each half year or part thereof but not at less than 100½

FREE OF NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX NOT TO EXCEED 2%, AND THE PENNSYLVANIA PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX NOT TO EXCEED 4 MILLS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

We summarize as follows from a letter dated January 29, 1921, from Mr. J. W. Van Dyke, President of the Company:

Security: Sole funded debt consists of this issue and $61,000 of mortgages. Preliminary balance sheet of December 31, 1920, after allowance for proceeds of this issue, shows net assets in excess of $110,900,000. An appraisal made in 1919 by Messrs. Ford, Bacon & Davis indicates a value $25,000,000 greater, making the total valuation $135,900,000.

Net Earnings: These have been reported as follows:

Year	Before Deducting Federal Taxes	After Deducting Federal Taxes
1916	$9,828,000	$9,628,000
1917	12,931,000	9,006,000
1918	19,610,000	7,410,000
1919	13,623,000	*11,026,000
1920 (Partially estimated)	15,328,000	11,047,000

*Final figures after adjustment of Federal Taxes.

Net earnings before taxes in the five years ended December 31, 1920, averaged nearly 15 times annual interest on these debentures and the $61,000 of other funded debt.

Restrictions: No subsequent funded obligation can be issued which shall have priority over these debentures, nor can the total of all funded debt exceed 50% of net assets. The Company reserves the right to issue obligations secured on marine or other transportation plant and equipment (acquired subsequent to the date of issue of these debentures) for all or part of the purchase price of such equipment and on real estate in Philadelphia acquired as a site for an office building owned by it.

Sinking Fund: Commencing March 1, 1922, $500,000 per annum shall be paid into a sinking fund for purchases of these debentures at not over par and interest. If a sufficient amount of them cannot be purchased in the succeeding four months to exhaust the fund the unexpended balance reverts to the general funds of the Company.

Business: Organized in 1870, the Company until 1911—date of dissolution—was a constituent part of the Standard Oil Company. It owns modern refineries at Philadelphia, Franklin and Pittsburgh, Pa., and Brunswick, Ga.

This issue of debentures is offered subject to the authorization thereof by the stockholders of the Company. The legal proceedings will be passed upon by Messrs. Brown & Williams, Philadelphia, counsel for the Company, and our counsel, Messrs. McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin, New York.

Delivery between February 10th and 14th, 1921, in the form of temporary certificates of the Company discounted at the rate of 6½% per annum to March 1, 1921, and exchangeable thereafter for the definitive bonds.

Price 99½ and interest yielding over 6.50%

Brown Brothers & Co. — White, Weld & Co.

Graham, Parsons & Co. — Redmond & Co.

The Equitable Trust Co. of New York

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SIGN OF COMPETING BY SUGAR REFINERS

One New York Firm Ready to Meet Any Reduction, It Says, When Another Announces Independent Price Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As one after another of the various commodities go through the process of price fluctuations, which just now are deflationary, the effects of each move are studied by business men. This is especially so in the case of sugar that has ranged far the price gamut. With a wholesale price at 7.5 cents a pound reached in its downward course the announcement by Arbuckle Brothers followed by the Federal Sugar Refining Company is regarded as important and interpreted by some brokers as a possible return of the open competitive market. The statement reads:

"We are stanch believers in a one-price selling system, but owing to chaotic conditions in the sale and distribution of refined sugar, we will, from day to day, sell our daily production at such prices and upon such terms as conditions, in our opinion, may warrant."

The Federal says it will meet the lowest price of any eastern refiners. This is taken by some brokers to mean that dealers, who heretofore adhered to the general selling price, are beginning to "unload" independently.

Figures of Last Year

In the light of the cries of shortage last year the figures for 1920 are unusually illuminating.

An estimate of the consumption of sugar in the United States for 1920 and figures as to exports and imports, as compiled by Merrick P. Willett and printed in the American Sugar Bulletin shows certain remarkable facts.

First the receipts at United States continental ports are given as 9,835,181,920 pounds in 1920, compared with 8,999,504,320 pounds in 1919. The receipts actually were larger in 1920 by 222,372,000 than the whole consumption for the year in the United States.

Second, the consumption, actual and per capita, was smaller in 1920 than in 1919, the consumption being estimated at 9,612,753,920 pounds in 1920, compared with 9,744,241,920 pounds in 1919. The per capita consumption for 1920 is figured at 86.35 pounds, compared with 87.45 pounds in 1919.

Third, in the face of the increased supply the exports decreased in 1920 (estimated) 600,557,440 pounds below those of 1919.

Fourth, the supply of sugar on hand, actually in the United States (without considering large available surplus in Cuba), on January 1, 1921, is given as 2,449,540,800 pounds. This estimate is regarded as very conservative, but is larger than any known surplus at the beginning of any year in the history of the industry, being more than a three months' supply for the entire country.

Sugar Selling Abroad

During the past few days there has been a considerable volume of sugar sold, both for foreign and domestic account, although it is impossible to ascertain the exact amounts involved.

England and Japan, it was stated, each have entered into contracts for the delivery of large amounts of the product. A leading banker points out that the Cuban situation has undergone a decided improvement within the past fortnight.

France is expected to be producing her normal output of sugar by 1925. Statistics received by Bankers Trust Company from its French information service indicate that mills which have already resumed have a capacity for handling 2375 tons of beet root daily. Others about to resume have capacity for handling 3000 tons daily.

Total sugar production foreseen for 1921 is 350,000 tons; for 1922, 460,000 tons; for 1923 and 1924, 550,000; for 1925, 590,000 tons.

Before the war there were 170 sugar mills, of which 135 were destroyed. It has been calculated that it will take 250,000,000 francs (normally $50,000,000) to put the sugar industry on a normal footing.

ITALIAN BANKS' CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On June 30, 1920, circulation of banks of issue, Banco d'Italia, Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicili, was 17,788,000,000 lire, of which 10,351,000,000 was for the account of the state. On September 20, circulation had increased to 18,441,000,000 lire of which 10,609,000,000 was the account of the state. Figures for Banco d'Italia alone, which makes up five-sixths of the total, show on October 20 an increase of 734,000,000 lire over previous month. Issuance of additional paper money has been required since the market for short-time Treasury notes is stagnant.

GERMAN CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

BERLIN, Germany—Industrial capital requirements in December, 1920, reached record figures, it is reported. The total sum absorbed in the money market by the issue of new shares and bonds amounted to 2,016,000,000 marks, as against 1,526,000,000 marks in December, 1919.

HUNGARY-AUSTRIA TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—The Hungarian Government has not ratified the commercial treaty concluded between Hungary and Austria because the Allies have demanded the surrender to Austria of Western Hungary within a few weeks.

NEW YORK MARKET SENTIMENT GOOD

Changes in Past Week Not Extensive, But Many Contributing Factors Are Favorable

NEW YORK, New York—While the changes in the stock market for the past week have not been extensive the trend has been for the most part favorable and the sentiment in Wall Street was good. Improvement in exchange, better prospects of easier money, revival of business in various industrial lines, the ready absorption of the $60,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad bonds and the success of the $30,000,000 Belgian loan were all constructive factors.

The brokers, while generally optimistic, are now awaiting the reports for last year by various concerns to determine the exact financial condition of many of them. One broker says "the banking crisis is over. Money rates will eventually decline further." Another says, "We believe the present unfavorable conditions are slowly being remedied and that standard securities, having practically discounted the worst, offer attractive opportunities to the investor."

For the best part of a month predictions have been current that the market would have a substantial setback in that it had recovered practically 10 points from the December low of 69.80 for the average of 20 railroad shares and 66.75 for the industrials.

On January 3 the average of the railroad stocks was 75.98; on January 26, the average was 76. On January 7, the average of the industrials was 75.21; on January 26, it was 75.19.

The refusal of the market to recede has converted some of the more optimistic to the belief that the upward trend is to continue. Other analytical observers still hold steadfastly to the theory that the present market will not resume a definite upward trend until there has been at least a six or eight-point recession from the current level.

The market on Saturday was narrow in changes and extent. Total sales covered 271,200 shares.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending January 28, with the higest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales—	High	Low	Last
21,900 Allied Chem ..	52¾	48¾	51¼
7,200 A A Chem	57¾	53¾	54¼
46,300 Am Can	32½	26⅞	32⅜
6,000 Am H & L pfd	46¾	43¾	45½
25,200 Am Int Corp..	48¼	45	47
10,800 Am Woolen ...	68	65¼	67⅛
15,100 Anaconda	39⅞	37⅝	39¼
38,200 Atl Gulf	71⅝	67¾	70
73,600 Bald Loco	91⅝	87¾	90¾
11,200 Balt & Ohio ..	35⅝	34⅛	34⅞
56,000 Beth Stl B ...	58	53¾	57½
16,400 Can Pac	118	114½	117⅝
15,800 Cen Leather ..	42	39⅛	41⅝
9,300 Chandler	70½	68	70½
12,500 Corn Products.	72¾	69¾	72¼
78,000 Crucible	97⅞	91	95
11,600 Cuban Am Sug	31	29	30
5,300 End Johnson ..	63¼	60⅛	62⅞
8,400 Famous Play .	59	56¼	57
237,300 Gen Asphalt ..	71¾	61½	68
6,500 Gen Electric ..	128	124	128
12,500 Gt Nor pfd ...	79	75⅝	78¾
4,900 Inspiration	35¾	34½	35¾
3,200 Int M Mar pfd.	55½	54	54⅞
29,100 Int Paper	62½	57½	60¾
203,100 Mex Pet	161¾	150½	157½
40,500 Mid St Oil	13½	12⅝	13½
3,900 Mont Ward ...	17½	16½	16½
14,600 New Haven ...	21¾	20¼	21½
56,600 No Pac	88	81⅞	87½
35,500 Pan Am Pet ..	76¾	73	75⅛
39,100 Reading	85⅝	82⅛	84⅝
22,900 Rep I & Stl ...	68	63½	66¾
34,400 Royal Dutch ..	67⅞	62⅛	66¾
17,800 Sears Roe	93½	89⅛	91
6,700 Shell Trans	45½	41½	44⅝
54,700 Sinclair	24⅞	22⅞	23¾
147,300 Studebaker ...	58⅛	52¾	56½
8,100 Union Pac	120¾	118½	120¾
5,500 United Fruit ..	107½	103	107
25,000 U S Rubber ..	70¾	67½	69⅝
77,900 U S Steel	83⅜	81¼	83⅛

FEDERAL RESERVE OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Friday shows: Total gold reserves, $391,635,821; total reserves, $544,939,166; bills discounted, secured by government war obligations, for members, $414,012,677; all other, for members, $494,912,760; bills bought in open market, $28,436,399; total bills on hand, $937,361,837; total earning assets, $998,040,233; uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits, $134,244,776; due to members, reserve accounts, $662,083,047; total gross deposits, $769,675,326; federal reserve notes in actual circulation, $787,745,715; ratio of total reserves to deposit and federal reserve notes liabilities combined, 38.3.

EXCHANGE RATES STRENGTHEN

NEW YORK, New York—Exchange on France and Belgium rose vigorously in this market Saturday as a result of announcement that agreement had been reached at Paris on the German reparations. Paris demand bills advanced to 7.18, a gain of 32 points over yesterday's final quotations, and the Belgian rates were 7.51, 30 points higher. Dutch and Spanish rates also strengthened, but London quotations showed no appreciable change.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK, New York—Canadian equipment concerns, especially the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, are expected to bid for the 5000 freight cars needed by the Canadian National Railways and in all probability Dominion car builders will receive the bulk of the business. Freight cars needed for that part of the road which traverses American territory are expected to be ordered from concerns in the United States.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady on Saturday; March 14.52, May 14.82, July 15.12, October 15.35, December 15.42, spot quiet, middling 14.75.

REVIEW OF TREND IN LONDON MARKET

Sentiment Well Balanced With Hopeful Auguries—Success of Big Capital Issues Is One of Cheering Symptoms Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Market sentiment is in very fair poise. A sufficient number of hopeful auguries have emerged to prevent dejection, and at the same time the outlook is not clear enough to warrant elation. The market for British Government securities has maintained with great steadiness the strength so suddenly acquired just before the turn of the year. The announcement that a small government issue is in preparation caused hardly a quiver; and indeed it would be rather absurd to be frightened by the addition of only £7,500,000 to the already huge mass of government paper. The newcomer is £15,000,000 of 3 per cent local loans stock offered at 50 per cent. It is, of course, a direct obligation of the British Government which borrows the money to relend to municipalities and other local authorities whose finances are on too small a scale to enable them to enter the market independently. For many years no issue of local loans stock had been made until October last when an operation on exactly the same scale and terms as the new one was effected. The chief attraction in the security lies in the potentiality of capital increment; the stock being to all intents and purposes perpetual stands to gain in full from the gradual cheapening of money.

Investment Market

How far the hardness in investment markets is based on faith in an early reduction in the value of money is still hard to judge. Now that dogmatic opinion rather than sagacious anticipation of events rules the bank rate, prediction of its movement is risky. Recent governors of the Bank of England have been counted too deferential to Treasury influence, but little has been gathered of the temper of the present governor, Mr. M. C. Norman. In many ways he is a new type in the position. He wears a decoration well won in the South African War. He is a born diplomatist as well as a soldier. Ministers who consult him must often be puzzled to know whether he is ironical because it is his nature or because he feels so in their presence. This rather inscrutable personage will have much to say when the trend of monetary policy comes up for review, as it must before long, though the time seems hardly ripe just yet.

One of the cheering symptoms of the moment is the success of the latest big capital issue. For months one emission after another has failed to obtain a full subscription list, and indemnities have had to bear the brunt. The Cunard Steamship Company apparently made up its mind that when it sought £4,000,000 it was going to get the money directly from the public.

Making the Security Good

The first requisite was to make the security good, so it took the form of mortgage debentures, with an undertaking that a certain wide margin of security between the value of the mortgaged subjects and the amount outstanding should be kept up. Given such a debenture at a moderate price, given also generous commission terms to brokers and the like, and the road to success has been well prepared. Subscriptions poured in rapidly and the lists were quickly closed. It is always well worth taking pains to ease the path even of the best security; some of the comparative failures of recent issues here were due a good deal to the "take it or leave it" air with which they were presented to a public which was in a mood to be courted.

All of the "Big Five" banks have now announced their dividends and appropriations for the past year. All have earned substantially larger profits but none of the gain accrues to the shareholders—at least not at present, though in the writing down of securities, which are bound to recover in course of time and in the reenforcement of undivided balances there may lie concealed the germs of enhanced dividends in the future. Barclays Bank and Lloyds Bank declare their dividends on capitals reorganized as well as increased at the beginning of the year, and the new rates represent a barely perceptible increase, but broadly speaking all the improvement in earnings has been earmarked to preserving the balance and net value of investments. From the public point of view it is more agreeable that a bank should retain than that it should distribute profits, for what is retained must help to augment the loanable funds.

BURLAP FROM CALCUTTA

NEW YORK, New York—Shipments of burlap from Calcutta to the United States and Canada during December totaled 95,000,000 yards, of which 67,000,000 were for the east coast of the United States and 26,500,000 for the west coast, and the remainder to Canada. During the entire year 696,000,000 yards were shipped, which is the largest ever known in the history of the trade.

CHILEAN LOAN AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Ambassador at Santiago, Chile, in a cablegram to the Department of Commerce, declares that an act authorizing a £5,000,000 loan has been signed by the Chilean President.

FINANCIAL NOTES

No sooner were subscription books opened than they closed, oversubscribed, for the Pennsylvania Railroad's $60,000,000 bond offering, put out on a 6.58 per cent yield basis.

The Ford Motor Company Highland Park plant has been reopened. The plant will be operated on about 25 per cent capacity. Three days a week will be the working schedule at present.

Eighteen sulphur black dyestuff manufacturers in Japan are planning to combine, and the project is making headway, according to reports from Japan. The manufacturers concerned have an aggregate capital of 4,000,000 yen.

Imports into Holland in 1920 amounted to 3,333,000,000 guilders, according to a recent cablegram from the United States Consul-General at Rotterdam. Computed at the average exchange rate for the year, this would amount to $1,000,000,000. The imports for the previous year amounted to 2,826,000,000 guilders and at the normal exchange of 1919 would be equivalent to $1,130,000,000.

The total area under sugar-beet cultivation in Ukraine at present is approximately 270,000 acres. It is estimated that the harvest will yield from 240,000 to 320,000 tons of sugar, which, however, is only one-tenth of the country's normal production.

The Public Treasury of Spain under a recent royal decree, says a report to the United States Department of Commerce, has been authorized to issue, beginning January 1, 1921, Treasury notes of 500 and 5000 pesetas each, payable six months from date, and renewable for another six months to the amount of 750,000,000 pesetas.

Notes of German war loan banks (Darlehnskassenscheine) outstanding January 15 were 11,555,700,000 marks, compared with 13,059,000,000 a year ago. These notes are in addition to Reichsbank circulation, now 66,546,700,000 marks, compared with 37,443,400,000 a year ago.

Practically all of the shoe factories in the Brockton, Massachusetts, district are operating on full time or part time. Production is about 50 per cent of normal. A few factories, including some of the large ones, which operate chain stores, are operating with 75 to 85 per cent of capacity. There has been no wage reduction in the district.

The value of exports from Winnipeg to the United States in 1920 was about $50,000,000. There was a $10,000,000 increase in wheat, lumber, cement and poultry. The value of exports in 1919 was $40,000,000 and in 1918 it was $45,000,000.

Stockholders of Hart Schaffner & Marx have ratified the action of the directors in writing off $5,000,000 good will from assets, reducing that item from $15,000,000 to $10,000,000.

New York bankers say subscriptions to the new $30,000,000 Belgian 8 per cent bonds totaled in excess of $60,000,000. The issue was liberally taken by small investors, attracted by the 8 per cent coupon rate.

DIVIDENDS

The Standard Oil Company of California has declared the usual extra dividend of $1 a share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share, both payable March 15 to stock of record February 15, both in New York and San Francisco.

The Eastern Steel Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

The Eastern Potash Corporation has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable in quarterly installments of 1¾ per cent on February 24 and May 24, to stock of record January 31 and April 30.

The Continental Guaranty Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable February 1. Books close January 27 and reopen February 1.

The Bates Manufacturing Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $5, payable February 1 to stock of record January 25. Six months ago $6 regular and $10 extra and a 50 per cent stock dividend were declared.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable February 28 to stock of record February 1.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State—At a wool and mohair congress recently held at Bloemfontein, Mr. Malan, in speaking on the measures which the Government is taking to provide markets for South African wool, said that the Government has dispatched a special commissioner to Berlin with a view to reporting on the practicability of a scheme for exporting some of the surplus wool to Germany.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission from reports of 187 Class 1 roads and 15 switching and terminal companies for November and 11 months compare:

	1920	1919
Nov gross	$592,130,728	$438,105,217
Bal af tax	59,010,955	29,390,979
Net op inc	54,243,793	22,025,807
11 mos gr	5,672,374,375	4,728,939,293
Bal aft tax	103,122,160	547,325,431
Net op inc	55,234,669	502,491,497

WHEAT IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wheat stocks on hand in the United States on January 1 totaled 320,000,000 bushels, according to an estimate made public by the Department of Agriculture. This figure compared with 417,000,000 bushels a year ago.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

CANADIAN REPORT ON MANUFACTURING

Tremendous Gains in Plants, Capital, Workers and Production Shown in Census by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The latest census of Canada's manufacturing industries, that for 1918, conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows that there were then 35,797 manufacturing plants in the Dominion, that these represented a capitalization of $3,034,000,000; that they employed 678,000 persons and paid $629,500,000 in wages and salaries during the year, the value of their output being $3,458,036,000.

As is natural, the older provinces constitute the hub of the manufacturing industries. It is significant also that the most important centration of such plants is to be found in the country adjacent to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence. In the number of plants, capital investment, number of employees and value of products, Ontario easily leads the provinces, the extent of her advantage in this respect making it unlikely that she will soon be overtaken. Forty-three per cent of all the plants are in this Province, or approximately 5000 more than are to be found in Quebec, her closest rival. The number of plants in the other provinces is: Nova Scotia, 2125; British Columbia, 1786; Manitoba, 1444; Saskatchewan, 1422; New Brunswick, 1364; Alberta, 1252; Prince Edward Island, 484; The Yukon, 15.

The capitalization by provinces follows: Ontario, $1,508,000,000; Quebec, $860,469,000; British Columbia, $244,697,241; Nova Scotia, $133,262,649; Manitoba, $105,983,159; Alberta, $61,405,933; New Brunswick, $74,470,879; Saskatchewan, $39,476,260; Prince Edward Island, $2,886,662; The Yukon, $3,638,929.

Number of Workers

In the number of employees Ontario is credited with 334,000, or approximately 50 per cent of the total, Quebec having 207,513. Between them these two provinces claim 80 per cent of all the employees. Fifty per cent, or $321,620,000 of the wages and salaries paid during 1918 is credited to Ontario, the average wage being $692. Quebec is second with wages and salaries totaling $175,800,000, with an average wage of $847. British Columbia's payment on this account is $50,422,163, the average being $1149; Nova Scotia $24,814,000, average $855; Manitoba, $23,387,681, average $979; New Brunswick $14,247,388; Alberta $10,249,000; Saskatchewan $8,496,172; Prince Edward Island $777,067; The Yukon $104,509.

Of the products valued at $3,458,036,000, produced in 1918, approximately 78 per cent is credited to Ontario and Quebec, the former indeed having $1,809,067,000 to its credit, or nearly double that of Quebec, with $920,621,171. The figures for the other provinces are: British Columbia, $216,175,157; Nova Scotia, $160,409,000; Manitoba, $145,031,000; Alberta, $82,434,422; New Brunswick, $68,336,000; Saskatchewan, $50,009,000; Prince Edward Island, $5,693,000; The Yukon, $261,000 The cost of the materials used was $1,909,252,000.

Milling Industry Leads

In 1918 the flour and grist milling industry with $262,537,000 was the most important in the value of products, followed by meat packing with $229,231,000, rolling mills and steel furnaces $209,706,000, munitions $186,034,000, lumber manufacturing $146,333,000, and pulp and paper $119,309,000. In point of capitalization electric light and power plants led with $401,942,000, followed by pulp and paper with $241,344,000 and timber $182,254,000.

The war imparted a strong stimulus to manufacturing in Canada, indeed its effect has probably been greater than all other influences combined during the last quarter of a century. Thus it is found that whereas in 1910 the capitalization of all industries was $1,247,583,000, in 1917 it was three times greater. During the same time the number of employees increased from 515,203 to 674,000, while the wages and salaries paid went from $241,008,000 to $550,192,000. The value of the products also increased during this seven years from $1,165,975,000 to $3,015,577,000.

Among the interesting developments has been the growth of manufacturing industries in the west, their capitalization in 1918 being returned as $451,562,000, of which $200,000,000 was in the prairie provinces. The growing importance of Manitoba as a manufacturing community is due very largely to the cheap hydro-electric power obtainable at Winnipeg, and indeed this factor explains very largely the expansion of these industries both in Ontario and Quebec.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$3.86⅛	$3.85	$4.8665
Francs (French) ..	.0719½	.0687	.1930
Francs (Belgian)..	.0744½	.0722	.1930
Francs (Swiss) ...	.16	....	.1930
Lire	.0372½	.0364	.1930
Guilders	.33⅞	.3387	.4020
German marks	.0178	.0174	.2380
Canadian dollar ..	.89¼	.895	....
Argentine pesos ...	.3442	.35625	.4245

INDOOR TRUCKING
The Lewis-Shepard Co.
Our system cuts down costs of rehandling your products and makes work easier.
Mr. F. H. Hopley will be pleased to call and demonstrate the efficiency of this system.
374 BUSH STREET SAN FRANCISCO

REVIVAL IN BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

Signs Are Comparatively Slight but Encouraging Nevertheless to Manufacturers and Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The first sign of revival in the cotton trade was forthcoming in Manchester on January 11, when the Egyptian section of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation decided to extend short-time working for another two weeks instead of a month.

There has been a little more encouragement in all sections of the cotton industry recently. There has been usual dullness with regard to transactions, but spinners, manufacturers and merchants have been cheered by a revival of inquiries. What these will lead to, one cannot say definitely at the moment. There is a feeling that longer credit should be given to foreign countries, in this way affording them an opportunity of buying. Money is tight in all countries with which the Lancashire cotton trade deals, and it is believed that by organizing a system of long credit for the time being, it would be the best step toward opening trade, as long as the guarantees are reliable.

There seems to be a general expectation that there will be a reduction in the acreage of American cotton, this being based on the ground that there is plenty of raw cotton in the world to carry forward. Spinners are looking forward to a great demand for yarn as soon as the looms now stopped can be restarted. Prices are already a little higher in the products from both American and Egyptian cottons, and the hope is that the increase will continue till a steadier market is brought about. Once this has been achieved, manufacturers will be more disposed to do business.

It was noticeable that on a market day early in January, there was a larger gathering of dealers and a more optimistic tone about them. German inquiries are growing, and the new business arranged with continental buyers of yarn included several contracts with German firms. There is a disposition to throw off the melancholy which has kept everybody in the dumps for the past two months. The cotton trade is still only working half of the week.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN REPORTED

NEW YORK, New York—Japan's foreign trade, for the first 11 months of 1920, amounted to 4,090,342,000 yen, compared with 3,768,864,000 yen for the same period in 1919. Exports totaled 1,860,378,000, compared with 1,821,742,000 yen the previous year, and imports were valued at 2,229,964,000 yen, compared with 1,947,122,000 yen in 1919. The unfavorable trade balance for the first 11 months of 1920 was 369,586,000 yen, compared with 125,880,000 for the same period in 1919.

During November exports amounted to 103,993,000 yen, while imports were valued at 106,958,000 yen. Exports for this month showed a decrease of 114,473,000 yen, and imports decreased 75,139,000 yen, compared with November, 1919. Exports of gold up to December 25 amounted to 3,898,000 yen; imports totaled 394,811,000 yen.

LUMBER OUTPUT BELOW NORMAL

NEW YORK, New York—Lumber production last week was 61.82 per cent below normal, according to reports of 112 mills to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. Although orders and shipments exceed production, this does not signify increased volume of new business. Rail orders were a trifle over shipments, about 4.75 per cent. Production for the week was 31,291,450 feet, orders 34,316,364 feet and shipments 32,685,358 feet. Unshipped rail orders for the week amounted to 2480 cars. Balance of unshipped domestic cargo was 69,233,503 feet, export, 11,063,204 feet. New local business was 1,829,198 feet, while deliveries totaled 2,851,135 feet.

VANDERLIP SYNDICATE FORMED

LOS ANGELES, California—A certificate of incorporation of the Washington D. Vanderlip Syndicate, composed of Los Angeles capitalists and business men for the purpose of trade with Russia, and developing land in that country, has been filed in the Los Angeles county clerk's office. The capital is $100,000.

FINLAND POSSESSES RICH COPPER MINES

New Energy Needed to Properly Develop These Deposits—Some Companies Started, but Now in Financial Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — Finland possesses several rich copper ore deposits, one or two of which have been worked for a number of years and the Orijarri deposits since the middle of the eighteenth century. On the whole the working has not been carried on with much energy and although some of the deposits appear to be of a very considerable capacity, work has at times been discontinued, as at present at the Pitkarantd deposits, and the large Outokumym concern is now in serious financial trouble, although counted amongst the richest copper deposits in Europe.

It looks as if fresh blood was needed. The latter mines were only discovered some 10 years ago on land partly belonging to the state and partly to a private firm. After expensive and extensive preparatory export work, the Outokumym Company was formed in the year 1917 and a concession was secured for 25 years, but owing to adverse circumstances the company could not fulfill the conditions of the concession. A new arrangement was drawn up according to which the company should increase its capital from 6,000,000 marks to 40,000,000 marks, and forthwith start the building of a large copper works answering the capacity of the deposits.

After long deliberations the government, however, refused to sanction the agreement. The company eventually offered the owners of the deposits to take over the company's shares at 25 per cent of the nominal value, but this offer was also refused. Although the company's status, on paper, looks quite satisfactory, the company has filed its petition. As in so many similar cases, the losses of the first owners often pave the way for the success of subsequent companies, and this is not unlikely to be the case here.

The Orijarri mines have not been worked rationally for a number of years. Some 10 years ago an attempt was made to bring about an up-to-date working, but for some reason or other the attempt was not attended with success; at the present moment prospects may be more rosy.

The Pitkarantd deposits, on the northern shore of the large Ladoza Lake, are extensive, but the natural conditions have somewhat interfered with the working, and although the deposits are of considerable capacity, the working of the copper ore deposits was discontinued some 16 years ago, and the attention was centered upon the large adjoining iron ore deposits.

There are other copper ore deposits in various parts of Finland, but so far they have not been properly worked.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Great Britain last year reduced its floating debt in the United States by $95,509,000, the United States Department of Commerce has been informed by Consul-General Skinner at London. At the end of last November the British floating debt in this country was $55,405,000, consisting of three months' Treasury bills amounting to $28,815,000, and sterling Treasury bills of 12 months, amounting to $26,590,000.

At the end of November, 1919, the floating debt was $150,914,000. This is exclusive of long-time loans obtained by Great Britain from the American Government and American bankers.

CITY OF WINNIPEG BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The city of Winnipeg has announced that citizens have purchased $175,000 worth of bonds to finance its hydro-electric plant. The issue was for $1,500,000, but the remainder was bought by a bond firm. Fifteen new companies were incorporated in Manitoba recently, with a total capitalization of $2,394,000.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $8,875,150 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $3,552,490 from last week.

WE recommend the purchase of long time investment bonds. If through certain circumstances, however, you wish to purchase short term issues, we shall be pleased to send you a list suggesting either.

Lee, Higginson & Co.
New York 44, State Street, Boston, 8 Chicago

Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TROPHY DONATED FOR OCEAN RACE

Albert I, King of the Belgians, Gives a New Cup for Sailing Yachts Which Is Open to the World—To Start July 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An international, trans-Atlantic, boat-for-boat yacht race without handicap of time allowance or any other condition, with the first craft to finish to win the title of yachting championship of the seas, will start off Sandy Hook next July 4, at noon, and finish at Ostend, Belgium. The winner will receive, for perpetual holding, a cup offered by Albert I, King of the Belgians, and the owners of the other contestants will be awarded commemorative medals.

Yachtsmen have known for some time that such a race was possible this summer and it had been hinted in these columns that a cup for that purpose would be offered. Now comes the offer and under such unrestricted conditions that the race should be a real test of the ocean-going fitness of swift craft, open to the world, and with the features which have aroused so much justified criticism of the America Cup series entirely eliminated.

For "the encouragement of wholesome deep-sea yachting," King Albert sets down certain arbitrary conditions which free this race of such criticism. The starting committee will be composed of one member each of the New York Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club; none will be members of more than one of these clubs. The American Cup races are entirely in the hands of the New York Yacht Club. The starting gun will be fired at 10 minutes of noon on July 4, and the start will be at noon, regardless of wind and sea conditions. The racing shells which compete for the America Cup run for home when the going is rough at the start. There will be no handicaps, because of the impossibility of imposing them fairly upon craft of various types and sizes, all of which accept the hazards of conditions at sea. The handicapping of the America Cup racers has long been a subject of controversy among American yachtsmen and those of other nations. All sizes, types and rigs are eligible in this race; even auxiliary yachts, but the engines of the latter must be sealed.

The next step in the arrangements for the race is expected to be the appointment of a committee of yachting writers to confer with the officials of the three yacht clubs mentioned in the conditions, as to the appointment of members of those clubs on the starting committee. There is little doubt but that this committee will be named, which means that the race will be held, for yachting enthusiasts believe it to be inconceivable that the yachting world will not take advantage of this opportunity for a real ocean test.

Although some have said that the race would be run in two classes, this is not true. There will be a single class, free-for-all. Nor is it believed that this will militate against the chances of the small craft. During the days spent in mid-ocean they, it is believed, will have as good opportunity as the large craft to prove their speed; and changing conditions are counted on to square the chances of light and heavy-weather boats.

Many British and American yachts are eligible and there are a few French, Spanish and Canadian craft. It is quite likely that Sir Thomas Lipton will enter his 23-meter Shamrock, which is now in this country, having made the trans-Atlantic trip under her own sail to act as a trial horse for Shamrock IV preceding her races with the Resolute last summer.

A large variety of yacht types have made the trans-Atlantic course successfully, if not always comfortably. The smallest of them was the yawl Seabird, only 25 feet over all. Between this and the largest of the auxiliary yachts there is a wide variety of candidates for such racing honors.

There have been several trans-Atlantic yacht races. The last was in 1905, for a cup given by the German Emperor, which cup turned out to be pewter and was melted into bullets during the war. This race was won by the American schooner-yacht Atlantic, still available for another contest.

Yachtsmen here are enthusiastic over the announcement. There is every indication that the plan will go through and that for once the yachting championship of the seas may be determined in a fitting manner. For this purpose the arbitrary conditions for the start have been decided upon, says Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, who makes the announcement.

Particulars regarding the finish off Ostend will be announced later. Entries will be received by Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul-General here, at 25 Madison Avenue.

PURDUE'S QUINTET DEFEATS INDIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—The Purdue University basketball team defeated Indiana University here Saturday night by a rally in the second half, 27 to 19. The victory gives Purdue first place in the Western Conference standing. The Old Gold and Black team was unable to get together in teamwork during the first half and Indiana, taking advantage of this, led at the end of the period, 15 to 11. It was in the second half of play that Purdue displayed splendid team work and a strong defense and outclassed the Crimson and Cream. Indiana was able to score but four points during the second period, a field goal by E. S. Dean '21, and two free throws by the same man. After Purdue had tied up the score in the second period, the Old Gold and Black team made field goals from every angle on the floor, the Indiana defense seeming to crumble before the attack.

R. F. Miller's work at back guard for Purdue and the basket shooting of F. L. Coffing '21 were the features of the game. Miller broke up numerous plays under the baskets. Capt. D. S. White '22, W. G. Eversman '22, and D. V. Holwerda '22 all played brilliantly for Purdue in the second half. E. H. Dehority '21 and Dean '21 were the outstanding stars for the Indiana team. The summary:

PURDUE	INDIANA
Masters, lf	rg, Thomas
Holwerda, Eversman, rf	lg, Dobbins, Maynard, Hauss
Coffing, c	c, Dean
Miller, lg	rf, Dehority
White, rg	lf, Marxson

Score—Purdue University 27, Indiana University 19. Field goals—Coffin 3, Masters 2, White 2, Eversman 2 for Purdue; Thomas 2, Dehority, Marxson, Dean for Indiana. Foul goals—White 9 for Purdue; Dean 9 for Indiana. Referee—Young. Umpire—Kearns.

CLASS B TITLE WON BY COWARD

Yale Club Star Defeats F. S. Whitlock of the Harvard Club in the United States Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Giving one of the finest exhibitions of squash tennis ever seen in a Class B championship, T. R. Coward, who made his first appearance this year on the local courts, representing the Yale Club, won the individual Class B championship from F. S. Whitlock, one of the best of the younger players of the Harvard Club, in a four-game match on the championship court of the Squash Club Saturday afternoon, 15—4, 10—15, 15—8, 15—9.

Coward won the toss for service, and started right in to make short work of the first game. Whitlock seemed slow and drove many of his shots so low as to hit the front wall on or below the telltale. As a result, Coward took the game in the seventh inning. He followed with a run of 4 at the opening of the second game, on similar play by Whitlock. But the latter then recovered his form, and after several changes of service, rapidly forced his way to the front, leading at 9 to 5; and holding his own for the rest of the game, won it after 23 innings.

Then both started to play at the top of their form, showing squash of the highest quality, as the number of placements scored proved. Both were also remarkable in defensive play, making some very brilliant recoveries of difficult position shots. Coward, with his hard drive, held the advantage, however, and captured both games by a fair margin, though it took him 16 innings to capture the final game, after leading 9 to 4 in the eighth.

FIRST GAME

Coward .....1 4 2 0 0 4 4—15
Whitlock .....1 3 0 0 0 0 x— 4

SECOND GAME

Coward—
4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—10
Whitlock—
0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 0 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—15

THIRD GAME

Whitlock..0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2— 8
Coward.....0 5 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 1 0 1—15

FOURTH GAME

Coward..1 0 1 0 1 2 3 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 2—15
Whitlock..0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 x— 9

	T	P	O	M	H	SA
Coward	42	1	29	8	18	3
Whitlock	35	1	35	15	16	3

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Class B)

Final Round

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, 15—4, 10—15, 15—8, 15—9.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WINS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Athletic Association hockey team made it two straight over the Shoe Trades team at the Boston Arena Friday night, winning by a score of 7 to 3. Superior defensive work and the individual playing of Capt. G. A. Percy gave the Unicorn the victory. The summary:

BOSTON A. A.	SHOE TRADES
Downing, Ingalls, lw	re, Geran, Baker, Enright
Hutchinson, Murphy, c	c, Conley, Baker
Percy, rw	lw, Hicks, Baker
O'Sullivan, Murchie, cp	p, Nowell, Geran, Conley, Enright
Stubbs, p	cp, Skilton
Wylde, g	g, Small

Score—Boston Athletic Association 7, Shoe Trades 3. Goals—Percy 4, Hutchinson 2, Ingalls for Boston A. A.; Hicks, Conley, Skilton for Shoe Trades. Referees—George Gaw and Fred Rocque. Time—Three 15m. periods.

NEW NAVAL CREW QUARTERS

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — United States Naval Academy crews will be housed in new quarters, which will be provided from a fund of $200,000, the gift of the American Bankers Association, it was announced here Saturday. Members of the association visited Annapolis on the occasion of their convention at Washington last year and were astonished at the lack of suitable housing for the Olympic and American championship crews, and the gift was the result.

SHOE TRADES TEAM WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Boston Shoe Trades hockey team defeated the St. Nicholas team of New York in the United States Amateur Hockey League series here Saturday 3 to 2.

HARVARD SEVEN AN EASY WINNER

Crimson Varsity Hockey Team Defeats Princeton at Boston Arena by a Score of 7 to 0

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON HOCKEY STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	1	0	1.000
Princeton	1	1	.500
Yale	0	1	.000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Harvard's varsity hockey team moved one step nearer to retaining the intercollegiate ice hockey championship of the United States Saturday night when it defeated the Princeton varsity team at the Boston Arena, 7 to 0. Before the game started Harvard was a favorite to win; but it was hardly expected that the result would be so one-sided. As Princeton has defeated Yale this season, the Crimson should have little difficulty in defeating the Elis when they meet.

The all-round playing of the Harvard team was some of the best seen in Boston in a long time. Not only were the forwards brilliant on the attack, both as individuals and as a team, but they gave a fine exhibition of following back. The work of George Owen and R. S. Humphrey at coverpoint and point was also of the highest order and Jabish Holmes and C. S. Stillman Jr. at goal were most effective. The summary:

HARVARD	PRINCETON
Bacon, Angier, lw	rw, Ebert, Brown
Bigelow, Laroque, r	c, Knox
Snelling, Martin, c	r, Lincoln, Merritt, Tallman
Emmons, Baker, rw	lw, Keyes, Corcoran
Owen, E. H. Stillman, cp	p, Wonham
Humphrey, Gratwick, p	cp, Haight
Holmes, C. S. Stillman g	g, Maxwell

Score—Harvard University 7, Princeton University 0. Goals—Snelling 2, Bacon 2, Humphrey, Emmons, Bigelow for Harvard. Referees—Mr. Gaw and Mr. Rocque. Time—Three 15m. periods.

SEATTLE DEFEATED BY VICTORIA SEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Victoria won a great game from Seattle in the Pacific Coast Hockey League Friday, 5 to 3. It was a hard, clean game fraught with many fine passing movements and severe back checking by both sides. The Victoria scoring power worked just a little better than that of its opponents, and the home defense was practically air tight. In the opening minutes of the game Riley and Walker flashed down the left wing and Riley's shot easily beat Fowler for the first goal, but this only made the Victoria team work the harder and the crowd gave Captain Oatman a great reception when, shortly afterward, he beat Holmes from a fine pass by Dunderdale. Opening the second period with the score tied Riley Foyston and Walker of Seattle tried hard to get the puck past Fowler, but on all occasions found the home goal tender right at the top of his form. This period was within a few minutes of ending when Johnson, the Victoria defense man, secured the puck in front of his own goal and doggedly rushed his way through the whole Seattle team beating Holmes from round the corner of the net. C. Loughlin, within the next two minutes, again beat Holmes after an end to end rush. Walker beat the home goal tend with a fine shot. Seattle tried hard to get on even terms in the last period, but without success, and Dunderdale won the game for Victoria when he registered two more goals on fine passes from Oatman and Johnson. The summary:

VICTORIA	SEATTLE
Dunderdale, lw	rw, Foyston
W. Loughlin, r	c, Morris
Frederickson, c	r, Walker
Oatman, rw	lw, Riley
C. Loughlin, ld	rd, Rickery
Johnson, rd	ld, Rowe
Fowler, g	g, Holmes

Score—Victoria 5, Seattle 3. Goals—Dunderdale 2, Oatman, Johnson, C. Loughlin for Victoria; Riley, Walker, Foyston for Seattle. Substitutes—G. Meeking for Victoria; Murray, Manson for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

S. C. PUDDEFOOT AND BLOOD ARE LEADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By far the most noteworthy individual achievement in the Second Division of the English Association Football League on January 1 was S. C. Puddefoot's score of 4 goals for West Ham United against Coventry City. This brought the English international centerforward on equal terms with W. Blood of Port Vale, who had held a slight lead ever since he performed a similar high-scoring feat. A glance at the list will show that these two players held a fairly comfortable position at the head of affairs, and were not likely to be displaced without considerable trouble. J. Heathcote of Blackpool, obtaining two goals against Notts County, once more assumed the third position, while A. E. Watkin of Stoke and J. Wilcox of Bristol City enhanced their totals by two goals, the former running his score into double figures. The player who had made the most rapid advance, however, was the Leicester forward, J. Paterson, who, up to December 25, 1920, had only scored 3 goals, but whose total in the course of a week had risen to 9. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
W. Blood, Port Vale	18
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	18
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	13
A. R. Hawes, South Shields	12
Harry Hampton, Birmingham	12
J. Gill, Cardiff City	12
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	11
A. E. Watkin, Stoke	11
A. Cashmore, Cardiff City	11
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	10
H. Woods, South Shields	9
W. T. Pocock, Bristol City	9
J. Wilcox, Bristol City	9
J. Paterson, Leicester City	9
S. Stevens, Notts County	8
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	8
W. Benton, Blackpool	7
R. Thompson, Leeds United	7
Bullock, Bury	7
C. Edmonds, Wolverh'pton Wanderers	7
J. Crosbie, Birmingham	6
M. F. Ellson, Leeds United	6
W. Tempest, Stoke	6
Donald Cock, Fulham	6
S. Richards, Notts County	6
Albert Pynegar, Leicester City	5
J. Trotter, Bury	5
H. Kirk, Bristol City	5
W. R. Wainscoat, Barnsley	5
J. Halliwell, Barnsley	5
J. Tonner, Clapton Orient	5
J. Lees, Rotherham County	5
Parker, South Shields	5
J. Barrass, Blackpool	5
T. Page, Port Vale	5
A. R. Leafe, West Ham United	5
Sergeant, Hull City	5
A. Pape, Rotherham County	4
James McColl, Stoke	4
D. Brown, Stoke	4
G. West, Cardiff City	4
Samuel Tonner, Clapton Orient	4
F. Burrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	4
S. Harrold, Notts Forest	4
J. Murphy, Bury	4

MISSOURI WINS BOTH CONTESTS

Defeats University of Kansas in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Championship Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—The basketball team of the University of Missouri took a long step toward establishing its claim to the Missouri Valley Conference championship title by defeating the University of Kansas team in two consecutive games played here Friday and Saturday nights. That the teams were well matched is apparent from the slight margin by which Missouri won her double victory. The score Friday was 27 to 22; Saturday it was 28 to 21.

This series leaves Missouri and Nebraska the only undefeated teams in the Conference. They do not meet this season. Kansas, in spite of the loss of all but one letter man this year is represented by a well-balanced team that prior to meeting Missouri had defeated six Conference fives. Their supporters were making championship predictions last week.

Close scores characterized both games at almost every stage of play. One of the tensest moments was near the end of the first half of the first game. The score was tied at 13 and the whistle ended the period without a change on the scoreboard. Kansas had held a 3-point lead near the beginning of that half. The summaries:

First Game

MISSOURI	KANSAS
A. Browning, Bond lf	rg, Uhrlaub
G. Browning rf	lg, Endicott
Williams, c	c, Wulf, Olsen
Wackher, lg	rf, Houk, Rody
Bunker, rg	lf, Woestermeyer

Score—University of Missouri 27, University of Kansas 22. Goals from floor—Williams 5, G. Browning, Wackher, Bond for Missouri; Woestermeyer 3, Houk, Uhrlaub, Endicott, Olsen for Kansas. Goals from fouls—Williams 11 for Missouri; Uhrlaub 8 for Kansas. Referee—L. E. Edmonds, Ottawa University. Umpire—R. R. Sermon, Springfield College. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Second Game

MISSOURI	KANSAS
Bond, Knight, lf	rg, Uhrlaub
G. Browning, A. Browning, rf	lg, Endicott
Williams, c	c, Wulf, Olsen
Wackher, Coffey, lg	rf, Houk, Bennett
Bunker, rg	lf, Woestermeyer, Rody

Score—University of Missouri 28, University of Kansas 21. Goals from floor—A. Browning 3, Bond 2, Bunker 2, G. Browning, Wackher for Missouri; Houk 2, Wulf, Uhrlaub, Bennett for Kansas. Goals from fouls—Williams 11 for Missouri, Uhrlaub 11 for Kansas. Referee—L. E. Edmonds, Ottawa University. Umpire—R. R. Sermon, Springfield College. Time—Two 20m. periods.

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SECOND ROUND CUP MATCHES

Sixteen Association Football Games Are Played Saturday in Famous English Competition—Two Scottish Cup-Tie Replays

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	26	1	2	70	19	54
Celtic	22	3	4	59	20	48
Partick Thistle	15	7	8	42	27	38
Motherwell	13	7	9	53	37	35
Airdrieonians	13	8	8	52	38	34
Dundee	13	7	9	37	29	33
Hearts	12	9	9	44	38	33
Third Lanark	14	10	4	57	40	32
Greenock Morton	10	8	12	46	38	32
Aberdeen	9	11	10	34	36	28
Hibernians	10	12	7	39	45	27
Albion Rovers	8	12	10	44	51	26
Queens Park	8	10	10	32	54	26
Raith Rovers	11	15	3	39	44	25
Clyde	11	13	2	36	40	24
Ayr United	7	12	10	32	47	24
Kilmarnock	9	13	6	37	52	24
Falkirk	7	12	9	40	49	23
Academicals	6	13	10	25	42	22
Clydebank	4	12	13	29	43	21
St. Mirren	6	20	3	34	55	15
Dumbarton	4	22	4	27	73	12

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sixteen Association football matches in the second round of the competition for the English Cup were played Saturday and the results, in most cases, were not unexpected. Three games were contested by first-division clubs, Newcastle United, Huddersfield and Tottenham Hotspur emerging successful. Tottenham gained the high-scoring win at the expense of Bradford City while Newcastle and Huddersfield, last season's unsuccessful finalist, gained victories by the only goal scored against Liverpool and Bradford respectively. Five matches were drawn and will necessitate replays, Aston Villa, the cup-holders, being one of the six participants in goalless contests. The most unforeseen results were probably the 4-to-0 win of Luton Town over South Shields and Southend's narrow victory against Blackpool, both third-division sides lowering the colors of the second-division representatives, Crystal Palace, the leader in the third division, made its exit from the cup competition as the result of defeat at the hands of Hull City.

Only 10 league matches took place owing to the cup-ties and no change of leadership has to be recorded.

In Scotland two cup-ties were replayed; but 10 league fixtures were decided. The results:

English Cup

*Brighton 0, Cardiff 0.
Huddersfield 1, *Bradford 0.
*Southend 1, Blackpool 0.
Chelsea 2, *Swindon 0.
*Lincoln 0, Fulham 0.
Luton 4, *South Shields 0.
*Preston 4, Watford 1.
*Notts County 0, Villa 0.
Plymouth 2, *Swansea 1.
*Burnley 4, Queens Park 2.
*Derby 1, Wolverhampton 1.
*Everton 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Hull 2, *Palace 0.
*Tottenham 4, Bradford City 0.
*Newcastle 1, Liverpool 0.
Southampton 3, *Grimsby 1.

First Division

Sunderland 2, *Arsenal 1.
West Bromwich 1, *Middlesbrough 0.
*Barnsley 2, Rotherham 1.
*Bristol City 1, Leicester 0.

Second Division

*Bury 1, Port Vale 0.
West Ham 2, *Leeds 1.

Third Division

*Gillingham 1, Bristol Rovers 0.
*Newport 1, Northampton 1.
Millwall 1, *Reading 0.
*Merthyr 7, Exeter 1.

Scottish Cup

*Falkirk 1, Alloa 1.
Stevenston United 2, *Johnstone 0.

Scottish League

Greenock 1, *Hearts 0.
Hibernians 2, *Queens Park 0.
Glasgow Rangers 3, *Airdrieonians 0.
*Celtic 3, Aberdeen 1.
*Raith 3, St. Mirren 1.
*Dundee 2, Dumbarton 1.
Clyde 3, *Ayr 1.
*Clydebank 1, Hamilton 1.
Third Lanark 3, *Motherwell 1.
*Partick 0, Albion 0.

*Home team.

WAIDNER ELECTED PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—L. H. Waidner of this city was elected president of the Western Lawn Tennis Association at the annual meeting here Saturday. Other officers elected were B. F. Thoward of Cleveland, Ohio, first vice president; I. H. Reindel of Detroit, Michigan, second vice president; J. C. Stewart of this city, secretary; R. F. Woods of this city, treasurer. Stewart was elected delegate to the meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in New York City, February 5.

SIMMS MAINTAINS HIS LEADERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After the matches in the Third Division of the English Association Football League on January 1, very little change was noticeable in the list of leading goal-scorers. E. Simms, of Luton Town, still maintained his clear lead of three goals, but F. Hoddinott, of Watford, brought his score equal to that of Albert Fairclough, Southend United, and these two players shared the second place. In fact, the goal-scoring in general was very low, and only three players succeeded in registering more than one goal. These were A. S. Leigh, of Bristol Rovers, and A. E. Denyer and A. S. Davies, both of Swindon Town. Peter Ronald, of Watford, and J. Moore, of Southampton, joined the list of players who had scored 10 or more goals, and brought the number of double figure "marksmen" up to 15. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
E. Simms, Luton Town	16
Albert Fairclough, Southend United	13
F. Hoddinott, Watford	13
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	12
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers	12
C. W. Bailey, Reading	11
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion	11
W. Batty, Swindon Town	11
Peter Ronald, Watford	10
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	10
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	10
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers	10
George Whitworth, Northampton	10
William Lockett, Northampton	10
J. Moore, Southampton	10
W. Wright, Exeter City	9
B. Beynon, Swansea Town	9
W. Rawlings, Southampton	9
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	9
King, Brentford	9
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	8
T. H. Gilbey, Gillingham	8
J. Gregory, Queen's Park Rangers	8
A. Mathieson, Luton Town	8
J. Stokoe, Swindon Town	7
W. Keen, Millwall	7
A. Wolstenholme, Newport County	7
Edward Rodgerson, Brighton & Hove	7
Frank Stringfellow, Portmouth	7
W. E. Chesser, Merthyr Town	7
J. C. Clarke, Grimsby Town	6
J. Whibley, Crystal Palace	6
J. Broad, Millwall	6
Travers, Norwich City	6
Charles White, Watford	6
A. Dominy, Southampton	6
Ivor Jones, Swansea Town	5
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D. Collier, Grimsby Town	5
H. Dobson, Newport County	5

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SEEING CINCINNATI

That Is Her Art

When I visit a city new to me, I engage a taxicab, and say to the chauffeur, "Good morning! Drive me to the Art Museum, if you please." He stares at such politeness; then realizing that I must be a stranger, tells me all about the sights we pass.

In concerning myself entirely with art I mean no disrespect to Cincinnati, "one of the most important manufacturing and commercial centers of the Middle West, finely situated on several terraces rising from the right bank of the Ohio, and surrounded by an amphitheater of hills." (See the faithful Baedeker, 1904 edition.) I visit the Art Museum first, because art is my specialty, and because I have found that in the Middle West the Art Museum is the center of the esthetic and intellectual life of the town.

The taxicab driver drove me away from commercial Cincinnati, drab and very active, but not very alluring, up and up, round and round; while peering from the window of the vehicle I saw above me, crowning the hill, a "handsome building of rusticated masonry with a red tiled roof" (Baedeker again). "What's that?" I asked, thinking it might be the home of a Merchant Prince. "The Art Museum," replied the chauffeur, putting on speed. He seemed proud of the site and the building.

Indeed, the Cincinnati Museum has a magnificent position on a height in Eden Park; and as I stood there in the clear air, the smoky city far below, I felt that this was the ideal site for an Art Museum—an escape from the burr of the world. It is easily accessible, too. At the foot of the entrance steps is a tramway station. I did not again take a cab in my visits to the Museum. The street car is more exciting. To ascend the hill the car "is elevated bodily by the inclined plane railway," (Baedeker once more) with the kind of apparatus that circumvents the Swiss mountains. Near the top of the precipice is a building with the attractive look of a pottery. A lady, seeing my interest, crossed the car, and said to me, "We are proud of our Rookwood Pottery. It is an important art product of Cincinnati. You will find some beautiful specimens in the Museum."

I found the Museum very interesting, and like all the Western Art Museums, keenly alive to the esthetic and humanitarian needs of the city. The memory of Frank Duveneck, a native of Cincinnati, and for many years head of the art school, is enshrined in the Museum. A room is dedicated to him, hung with a group of his powerful studies and pictures, a splendid example for the students (his "Whistling Boy" is a tour de force); there, too, may be seen the original model for the bronze in Florence, Italy, of his beautiful memorial to Elizabeth Boot Duveneck. Among the other pictures I recall a fine "Waterfall" by Twachtman, also a native of Cincinnati; a magnificent Cottet, three Breton women, silent masses of black against a silent sea; a big, brown Corot, very interesting, one of the panels from Daubigny's house; a brilliant Sargent, and downstairs a corridor of casts rightly shown with side as well as top lighting; and an array of costumes of a past day, some so beautiful that I sighed to think how much more attractive dress was in the days of President Lincoln. Why should women today, at the bidding of fashion, deck themselves in ugly garments, when they can enter a Museum and see how beautiful dress can be, has been, and should be. The Cincinnati Museum, I am told, will some day give itself a new dress. Dedicated in 1886, additions "in the Classic style" were made in 1907 and 1910. Plans have been prepared for adding a wing, and encasing the whole in marble. When this is done Cincinnati will have a gallery that will be one of the finest buildings in the city, rising from the finest site.

That evening, wandering about the business streets, I found much which, to again quote my forlorn Baedeker, "need not detain the stranger"; but in Fountain Square I encountered something that arrested me. It was a fountain, imposing, and quite fine in a rhetorical way. It was weather worn, it looked pleasantly old (somebody told me that it had been erected in 1871) and I wondered what American sculptor, 50 years ago, had the pluck to design this spreading monument for Fountain Square. That night, in the seclusion of my chamber, I released my faithful, forlorn friend from my trunk and discovered that the sculptor of the fountain was a German, and that it was cast in Munich. Baedeker remarks that it is "one of the most successful works of art in the United States." That was in 1871.

The next day I had two surprising and delightful art adventures. I saw the collections of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Mrs. Emery. Each is in a private house, each is a collection of outstanding pictures, in many cases masterpieces. Mr. Taft's house is almost in the heart of the city, one of those spacious mansions, standing four-square, indifferent to the office buildings and factories that are gradually hemming it round. Mrs. Emery's house is on the heights, a wonderful view; far below, beyond the trees and chimneys, you see the broad Ohio River curving in its course; you turn from a supreme work of man in paint to this supreme spectacle of nature. In retrospect Cincinnati is no longer to me "a most important manufacturing and commercial center"; it is a wonder city.

Mr. Taft's collection has been thoroughly and admirably catalogued by Mr. Maurice Brockwell. The history of each picture is given with what Mr. Arnold Bennett would call "meticulous accuracy." I can but note some of my admirations; that man and woman by Frans Hals, known as the Young Man, and the Young Woman of Haarlem. They are final. They are supreme portraiture. And a third can be added to them—the ruddy, lively Michael de Wael, who also figures in two groups by Hals in the Town Museum at Haarlem. I turn from them to an adorable Gainsborough—the two Tomkinson Boys, full length in a landscape, a picture of glorious color, displaying the full splendor of Gainsborough's brush, and then pass on to a Genoese Van Dyck, full length, more than life-size—"Paolina Adorno, Marchesa di Brignole Sale," dignity and breeding, a Van Dyck comparable to that in the Widener collection at Philadelphia, also from the Palazzo Rossa in Genoa. Here are five masterpieces, and yet I have only touched the fringe of the Taft collection. There are three Turners, including one of those Golden Visions which Constable called only visions but glorious and beautiful. And I remember a wonderful Daubigny presiding over the Music Room, and Hobbema, and Corot, and Terborch, and the Marises, and an astonishing Rembrandt of a Man Rising from a Chair—such pictures.

I thought about them as we drove up the hills to Mrs. Emery's, reflecting on this ardor of some Americans to acquire masterpieces of art, and the joy they take in their possessions, so hardly won, even with much money. Up and up we rushed—such views—turned into a drive, and while the Taft pictures were still lingering before my eyes, suddenly I was amongst other masterpieces. There, in the hall was John of Nassau by Van Dyck, in armor, with a head that you could almost hold in your hand, so finely modeled and weighty is it. On the facing wall is a secular Murillo—a triumph; and nearer the door the Elphinstone Children by Raeburn, a magnificent example of this great Scots painter. In an alcove of the long, light music room is a lovely Romney, "Mrs. Corbet and Daughter," and over the fireplace in the library another woman, a Goya, "The Countess de Quinto," the last word in style of execution, and quality of paint, such a contrast to a "Portrait of a Young Girl" by Rembrandt, a mouse-like child, intimate and august. Gainsborough ("Mrs. Thickness"), Millet ("Going to Work"), Hals ("A Dutch Family"), Dierick Bouts ("An Adoration"), I can name but a few of these pictures that have found a home on this height, above the Ohio river, looking out into Kentucky. If you sit in the dining room and look round the walls you will see a portrait by Mabuse, a Madonna by Lorenzo di Credi, a Doge by Tintoretto, and that wonderful portrait of Philip II, the man revealed with swift and summary art, by Titian, which I had admired in 1913, in Sir Hugh Lane's house in London.

You must admit that seeing Cincinnati, from an art point of view, was an adventure of deep significance. But there was another in store. I made my way to a small green park near Mr. Taft's house, and there gazed at a statue on a low, rock base, not in a dominating position; and yet this statue impressed me as much as any statue I have seen, for it is real and yet ideal, the man himself and yet much more than the man himself. It has been derided, but it has come through. It is a work of art and of insight, this statue of Abraham Lincoln, by George Grey Barnard, standing in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Manchester, England. To each city it is an inspiration.—Q. R.

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum

"The Bridge," a panel from a triptych by Utamaro

A BETWEEN-SEASONS EXHIBIT IN MADRID

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The fecundity, the aspiration and the inspiration of Spanish art at the present time—attention having lately been attracted to it upon these points in different parts of the world—have hardly been better displayed in the home country than by a new between-seasons exhibition that has been organized and conducted by the artists themselves with the intention of making it an annual fixture. The individual enthusiast who first propagated the idea and took the leading part in the organization is the eminent and veteran artist, Don Juan Espina, and the exhibition has been made representative, comprehensive and, as it might be said, official of the artists through being directed by and held under the auspices of the Asociacion de Pintores y Escultores.

The idea at the back of the project is not merely to have a between-seasons exhibition, but one in which there shall be escape from some of the conventions and restrictions, as they are regarded, of the national and other art exhibitions in Spain, one managed and controlled by the painters and sculptors themselves regardless—within reason—of the fancies, prejudices and desires of artistic officialdom. They would appeal only to the public and the fair critics. Of favoritism among them there should be nothing, and to the utmost possible extent every artist should be permitted and even encouraged to exhibit that work toward which he was most inspired and which he loved the most, the work which was himself, and not that which he felt must be produced to catch the favor of selectors.

Here at this exhibition, indeed, the scheme was to hang as many as possible—all, if it could be done, of the works sent in—the members of the association, the exhibitors, being given their limits. So it has fallen out that of 959 works that were sent in, 950 have been hung, and though the merit is, of course, very variable, the exhibition in its independence, freshness, variety and bold enthusiasm is so fine, so suggestive of the art enthusiasm and adventure in Spain at the present time, that one would hardly have a single picture of them removed.

Future exhibitions will certainly be an improvement, for lessons have been learned at this one, besides which the organizers were set a difficult task in carrying out their scheme so soon after the National exhibition. It has been held in the Palacio del Retiro, where the National exhibition itself was presented a short time before.

There is a foreword to the catalogue—well prepared and illustrated—which it is suspected has been written by Juan Espina himself, in which the attention of the public and the press, as "respectable judges," is invoked. It says: "The Association of Painters and Sculptors proceeds to submit to your excellent judgment an affair of an artistic character, full of illusion and confidence. It supposes something of which it does not appear there has been anything of the kind in the past in Spain in the matter of fine art: Art entirely controlled by the artists themselves; the ideals of each one left for conciliation with himself alone; way for the moderns and necessary developments; respect for glorious tradition." Nearly anything might be read into such a proclamation, but anyhow there is chiefly liberty and independence.

This exhibition, an audacious experiment as some would regard it, may have its faults, the faults of youth and some haste, but it is extremely interesting. The spontaneity and the enthusiasm associated with it have been good things. It appears that landscapes, city, village and street scenes, penetrative glimpses upon new views of intense industry, have a numerical ascendancy in this exhibition over genre compositions and portraits, but yet the latter are the most attractive and impressive. "The hairdressers" of Gutierrez Solana, "A Boy" by Enrique Cobos, the "Portrait of the Violinist Quiroga" by Juan Luis, and "The Carthusian" of Daniel Vasquez Diaz are fine work. By an oversight a figure study, which on the part of the general public has called for perhaps more attention than any other in the exhibition, the "Desire for Vengeance" of Juan José Garaté, was not catalogued, perhaps because of a late arrival. Here you have a black-eyed Spanish lady, a girl of southern Spain, crumpling a letter in her tightened fingers. In her expression and attitude, there is a fierce tensity, angry fire is in her eyes, and the effect is attained so delicately, but so emphatically that we know what it is all about and Garaté has no need to otherwise inform us.

The warmth of the work from the south, particularly that dealing with Andalusian folk and scenes, is even more a feature here than it has been elsewhere in recent exhibitions. Andalusia and Granada glow from every wall in tints of olive and orange and crimson. By José Barreira Polo is a lovely picture of two Sevillian girls, one with a basket of oranges and the other with scarlet flowers—a glorious coloring. Again the "Granadina" of Manuel de Gumucio, is a picture of a girl of that ancient city, wherein a great effect is procured in the fire of the expression and the good treatment of rich red skirts. Then "A Mountain Girl," a girl with an apple in her hand and her face glowing in the sunlight is effective.

In pictures of scenes of life among the people one unfailingly notices that deep and admirable sympathy that modern Spanish artists display toward the effort, the trial, and the pathos—above all the pathos—of the life of the humbler classes in Spain. The Galician artists, working in a more somber atmosphere than the Valencians and Andalusians, are strongly borne in this direction, and splendidly, too. There is the pathos and the bearing of the heavy load, but even so, these artists insistently put forward the beauty of life or at least the nobility of it, even in such circumstances. Apart from all matters of technique and the like, this general subject treatment, this sympathy with Spanish life, a gentle realism and an optimism with it, is certainly one of the most prominent features of the strong modern Spanish art movement, and here it is well exemplified.

There are two good examples, also, of another feature of the present impulses, strong and appropriate to the times, in the two spacious canvases of Gustavo Maeztu, "The Order" one of them and "Force" the other, each half allegorical, half satirical, each eloquent of the severity and pathos of modern political systems. Passing along from picture to picture in this somewhat impromptu exhibition, the impression gains strength that not merely is there force in the new art movement in Spain, but that Spanish art is of itself, as it is developing, an increasing force in the present system of life.

Among the landscapes, such works as that by Gomez Alarcon, "Pinedo Orchards" by Manaut Wiglietti, "The Sierra" by Endique Igual, the "Ibiza" of Santiago Martinez, and the "Romantic Hour" of Maria Perez Herrero, are such as attract attention. There are a few good items in sculpture, including a "Head of a Woman" with a fine expression of gentle thoughtfulness, by Mateo Inuria, who is the sculptor of the year, and a head of a little child in white marble with the face chiseled delicately to a perfectly delicious expression of smiling, loving infancy.

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A FLURRY IN JAPANESE PRINTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The noted French collection of Japanese color prints lately shown and dispersed at Delmonico's in a record-breaking three-session sale that fetched $72,858 for 690 primitive and classic examples of Ukiyoe, has happily coincided with a series of events in this branch of art. The highly reputed Schraubstadter collection is to follow, next week, at the American Art Galleries. Meanwhile Dr. Bosch Reitz, curator of Far Eastern art at the Metropolitan Museum, has installed a timely educational exhibition showing the methods of the modern Japanese art faker who washes out, restores colors, and changes signatures on popular prints—genuine, no doubt, but impressions that have become too worn or soiled for the American connoisseur. In Europe, especially in France, the intrinsic artistic charm of a print, the mellow tone or delicate harmonious fading of antiquity, are considered compensation enough for the loss of the original freshness and vivacity. That is why so many rareties turned up in the Parisian set sold at Delmonico's.

And, finally, Dr. Weitenkampf's series of "making of" exhibitions in the prints division of the Public Library has come to "Japanese prints" at the opportune moment. In the current grown-up kindergarten object lesson there, which will last into April, the whole technique of the Japanese block printing process—as simple as it is effective, being accomplished without printing press or ink rollers—is illustrated with the actual tools and wood planks used, and the product exemplified in the choicest color prints of the library's collection, mostly by Harunobu, Kiyonaga, Koryusai; and especially Utamaro.

It will not be for lack of opportunity if New Yorkers do not add to their lists of artist names and acquaintances such relatively unfamiliar ones as Tachibana Minko (who survives in his calendar work done around the year 1765 as an important link between the old Chinese school and the then new Japanese Ukioye movement, that not only mirrored passing events but embodied the widest esthetic expression of racial ideas and ideals), Buncho, Shunsho, Shunko, Shunyei, Choki, Hokkei, Meisho and Kunimasa, supplementing those already made classic through their influence on Whistler and others in Western lands—Hokusai, Hiroshige, Taito, Kiyonaga, Eishi, Toyokuni, et al.

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HISTORICAL MURALS BY ALPHONSE MUCHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Brooklyn Museum has a spectacular event in its current exhibition of the colossal mural paintings and varied decorative work of Alphonse Mucha—modern European artists of Tzecho-Slovak nativity but long professional career in Paris, where his posters and scenic designs for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's Théâtre de la Renaissance, around 1894, placed him in the front rank of contemporary decorative art—Mucha has developed unexpectedly, from the Watteau of the Parisian poster and the Slavic-visioned decorator of the Bosnia-Herzegovina pavilion at the Exposition Universelle of 1900, into a historical painter of epic imagination as well as distinguished technical accomplishment. It is significant that his artistic work culminates in this gigantic mural enterprise, which is nothing less than the pictorial representation of the rise and development of the Tzech nation, as well as kindred branches of the Slavic race. Of his projected series of 20 subjects, Mucha has already completed 11. Five of the panels—vast in size, some of them being more than 35 feet square, but finished in execution, rich in color, but subdued to wall flatness, crowded with figures and filled with poetic light and atmosphere—have been set up in the great central rotunda on the skyward third floor of the Museum, inclosing a circular space with something of the effect of a memorial pantheon. This suggestion well befits their final destination, for the entire series is dedicated to the embellishment of a monumental public building which the Tzech Government is to erect in its ancient historic capital, Prague. The presence of Mucha and his paintings in America at this moment is due to the fact that the epic mural project is being brought to realization through the patronage of Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, and who in 1917 was a member of President Wilson's special diplomatic commission to Russia. Deeply versed and interested in the history and ultimate political destiny of the Slavic races, Mr. Crane has supported, from its inception in Paris a decade ago, Mucha's grandiose pictorial plan. The 20 panels, constituting probably the biggest one-man mural enterprise conceived in our day, are the joint gift of Mr. Crane and the artist to the city of Prague.

The five great panels now shown in Brooklyn while symbolical and saga-like in conception, are at the same time essentially well-documented illustrations of historical episodes, visualized in academical terms of modern figure and landscape composition, modified by the technical requirements of wall painting, in the hands of an artist-craftsman. The medium is tempera, giving in some lights the flat surface effect of true fresco, or at any rate obviating the raw shine of oil.

The first of the subjects, chronologically, relates to the pagan festival of Svantovit, celebrated by the Slavs in the country that later became, through conquest, the modern Eastern Germany. With the Teutonic yoke befalls misery and darkness, and Art is forced to flee.

Three grand panels, the most impressive of which is an interior scene, "Jan Hus Preaching in the Chapel of Bethlehem," commemorate the Hussite religious period, in the early part of the fifteenth century. In "The Meeting of Krizky," with a dramatic landscape setting, we have the gathering of the faithful, under the preacher Koranda, in military groups for an advance upon Prague.

A detached event of moment in modern European history is "The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia," by manifesto of the Tsar, in February, 1861. The scene is the public square before the Kremlin of Moscow, with the fantastic spires and cupolas of the cathedral of St. Vasilij rising spectrally in the background through the snowy haze of a Russian winter. Against this weather-screen are set the vivid masses of people—courtiers, priests and peasants—who have heard what they cannot as yet fully comprehend—the ukase proclaiming free citizenship to hereditary slaves. This is the most concrete and appealing in subject, as well as perhaps the most fascinating in its general feeling and effect, of all Mucha's pictures as yet exhibited.

THE SMALL SOCIETY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There are in England and Wales a large number of small societies devoted to the arts. Quiet out-of-the-way spots have their little art galleries, sketching clubs, and annual picture shows. These do very good work in stimulating local interest in art and giving artists opportunities of exhibiting their work. From time to time these societies exhibit in the larger towns and bring the occasional buyer of works and the painter together. And though most of their exhibitors are not of the first rank, still among them are often found names not infrequently met with in the London exhibitions. Usually the societies are local in character, supply a local demand, and make for decentralization of art, which is a most important thing in these days when the big cities swallow up so much of those things which should really be more universal.

The Surrey Art Circle recently brought to the Greatorex Gallery work of fresh, unpretending sincerity. It has recently been bemoaned that there are painters who still think a picture can be made with a haystack, a few goats and a tree. Well the fact is, this formula is not yet exhausted for the making of pictures, and the Surrey Art Circle proves the problems these objects produce are still inexhaustible. There is plenty of sound, serious work in the exhibition, close observation, and quiet originality.

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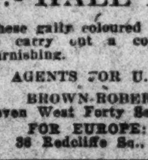

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THE HOME FORUM

Afoot in Attica

For permanent residence Athens has not the inexhaustible resources of most old towns, but as a centre for daily expeditions she is rivalled only by Rome. In early spring the tide of flowers overflows her doorsteps and the country calls irresistibly. Within the radius of an afternoon's walk you may visit the gorge of Chalandri, famous for its blood-red anemones; or the rather desolate little hill of Colonos; or you may explore the hinterland of the Tourkovouni range and find yourself at once in a world whose neighborhood you little suspected. The low, sweet-smelling shrubs spread over the open country give this the character of a Greek moorland. The town is hidden from view by the spurs of Lycabettus, and here and there the symmetrical masses of a pine throws a broad blot of shadow over the red earth and silver-green vegetation. If you prefer the cultivated ground, take the tram to the market gardens of Kologythou and spend an hour among the narcissus and violets; you will get a new idea of the Acropolis when you see it framed by the flowering branches of the almond and peach-trees. Those gardens are full of pictures. Large open tanks reflect dark cypresses and pink blossom, with the changing mauve and grey shadows on the hills behind.

Attica is above all things the place for a pedestrian. Whereas carriage-roads are scarce, a good walker can always strike a line for himself from one landmark to another and find on the way a hundred delights unrecorded in Baedeker. The familiar hills take unfamiliar shapes, the long coast gives an assurance of some sea view from every height, the undulating lines of the middle distance are sometimes firm and shapely where the rocky framework of the country shows itself, or blurred and rounded where the low growth covers it with a grey veil. Here and there the stony stretches are broken by the figure of a shepherd with his herd of black and white sheep and goats. In the open country all is austere and dun, except where the candid blue of the sea runs up into the landscape and lies in the midst of it like a jewel. Among the stones grow low sweet-smelling shrubs of a soft inconspicuous grey-green.

There is, however, a significance in the gravity of Attica's flowing lines and the reserve of its coloring; dun and sepia and white. It is like a restful statement of essential fact; there is no sensational episode, no headlong cataract, no Byronic precipice, but instead an ordered tranquillity, waiting only for the inspiration of dawn or sunset to flash into unbelievable purple and gold. Those who have seen a crimson evening turn into a twilight where purple lingers on into the night will never again say that Attic scenery is wanting in color. Nevertheless, it is not for the supreme moments that Attica must be loved, but rather for the subtleties of her noonday harmonies and the poetry of her barren places.—"Days in Attica," Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet.

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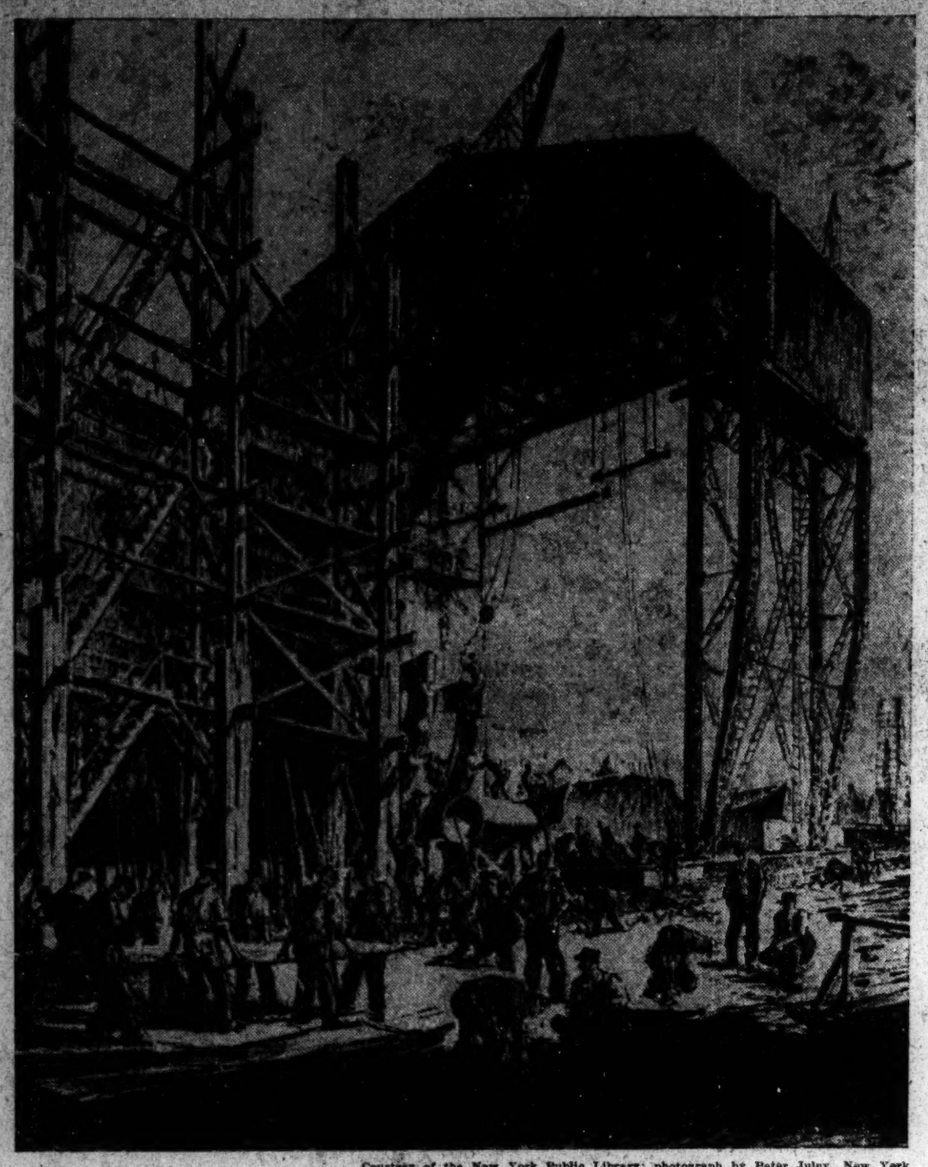

Courtesy of the New York Public Library; photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"The Cantry Crane," from a lithograph by Herbert Pullinger

The Method of Lithography

This is the whole method of lithography, that is, surface printing. The drawing may be produced either by the artist upon stone, or it may be made upon paper, the method Senefelder commends, and transferred to stone or metal plate, or the grease extracted from it, and affixed to the stone, when it becomes a part of the stone and is printed in the same manner while the drawing remains on the paper. Senefelder tried to do away with stone entirely, to use tin, zinc, or other metals, or to invent a paper coated with a stone facing which could be drawn upon. But after a hundred years of experimenting, till to-day [1914], no such satisfactory material has been found for printing from as the Kelheim stone, upon which he wrote the washerwoman's bill. . . . The name "lithography" is but a makeshift, though a handy one. The art is not that of drawing or writing on stone, but of surface printing—of chemical affinity—a method based upon the simple fact that the calcareous stone imbibes water and grease with equal readiness having an affinity for both.—"Lithography and Lithographers," by Joseph Pennell and Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

Making Goldcloth in Delhi

"A drive of some five hours brought us to Mattra . . . " writes Sidney Lanier in "Retrospects and Prospects."

"We spent a pleasant morning in wandering about the old ruined fort which was built here by Jey Singh (or Jaya Sinha), the famous astronomer, and we were particularly attracted, each in his own contemplative and quiet way, by the ruins of an observatory which we found on the roof of one of the buildings, where the remains of old dials, horizontal circles, and mural instruments lay scattered about. . . .

"Returning to Hatras Station on the same day, we again took the train, and this time did not leave it until we had crossed the great tubular bridge over the Jumna and come to a standstill in the station at Delhi. Here we found one of the apparently innumerable friends of Bhima Gandharva, a banker of Delhi, awaiting us with a carriage, and we were quickly driven to his residence,—a circumstance, by the way, which I discovered next day to be a legitimate matter of felicitation to myself, for there is, strange to say, no hotel in Delhi for Europeans, travellers being dependent upon the accommodations of a dâk-bungalow where one is lodged for a rupee a day.

"In the morning we made an early start for the palace of the padishahs, which stands near the river and indeed may be said to constitute the eastern portion of the city, having a wall of a mile in extent on its three sides, while the other abuts along the offset of the Jumna upon which Delhi is built.

"Emerging from the main gate of the palace, we found ourselves in the great thoroughfare of Delhi, the Chandni Chowk (literally 'Shining street'), which runs straight to the Lahore gate of the city. Here an immense number of daily affairs were transacting themselves, and the Present eagerly jostled the Past out of the road. The shops were of a size which would have seemed very absurd to an enterprising American tradesman, and those dealing in the same commodities appeared to be mostly situated together—here the shoemakers, there the bankers, and so on.

"The gold-embroidered cloths—Delhi is famous for them—made me think of those embroidered in stone which we had just seen in the Dewani Khas. . . .

"We saw much of the embroidered fabrics known as 'kincob' (properly, kunkhwab) and 'kalabatu'; and Bhima Gandhava led me into an inner apartment where a nakad was manufacturing the gold thread (called kalabatoon) for these curious loom embroideries. The kalabatoon consists of gold wire wound about a silk thread; and nothing could better illustrate the deftness of the Hindu fingers than the motions of the workman whom we saw. Over a polished steel hook hung from the ceiling the end of a reel of slightly twisted silk thread was passed. This end was tied to a spindle with a long bamboo shank, which was weighted and nearly reached the floor. Giving the shank of the spindle a smart roll along his thigh, the workman set it going with great velocity; then applying to the revolving thread the end of a quantity of gold wire which was wound upon a different reel, the gold wire twisted itself in with the silk thread and made a length of kalabatoon about as long as the workman. The kalabatoon was then reeled off on a separate reel, and the process continually repeated."

Longfellow's Humour

"Longfellow liked to talk of young poets, and he had an equally humorous and kind way of noticing the foibles of the literary character," writes William Winter. "Standing in the porch, one summer day, and observing the noble elms in front of his house, he recalled a visit made to him, long before, by one of the many bards, . . . Then suddenly assuming a burly, martial air, he seemed to reproduce for me the exact figure and manner of the youthful enthusiast—who had tossed back his long hair, gazed approvingly on the elms, and in a deep voice exclaimed, 'I see, Mr. Longfellow, that you have many trees—I love trees! !' 'It was,' said the poet, 'as if he gave a certificate to all the neighboring vegetation.' A few words like these, said in Longfellow's peculiar, dry, humorous manner, with a twinkle of the eye and a quietly droll inflection of the voice, had a certain charm of mirth that cannot be described. It was that same demure playfulness which led him, when writing, to speak of the lady who wore flowers 'on the congregation side of her bonnet,' or to extol those broad, magnificent western roads, which 'dwindle to a squirrel-track, and run up a tree.' He had no particle of the acidity of sparkling and biting wit; but he had abundant, playful humour, that was full of kindness, and that toyed good-naturedly with all the trifles of life. That such a sense of fun should be amused by the ludicrous peculiarities of a juvenile bard was inevitable.

"I recall many talks with him, about poetry and the avenues of literary labour, and the discipline of the mind in youth. His counsel was always summed up in two words—calmness and patience. . . . That same night he spoke of his first poem—the first that ever was printed—and described his trepidation, when going, in the evening, to drop the precious manuscript into the editor's box. This was at a newspaper office in Portland, Maine, when he was a boy. Publication day arrived and the paper came out—but not a word of the poem. 'But I had another copy,' he said, 'and I immediately sent it to the rival paper, and it was published.' And then he described his exultation and inexpressible joy and pride, when,—having bought a copy of the paper, still damp from the press, and walked with it into a by-street of the town, he saw, for the first time, a poem of his own actually in print! 'I have never since had such a thrill of delight,' he said, 'over any of my publications.'

"His sense of humour found especial pleasure in the inappropriate words that were sometimes said to him by persons whose design it was to be complimentary, and he would relate, with a keen relish of their pleasantry, anecdotes, to illustrate this form of social blunder. Years ago he told me, at Cambridge, about the strange gentleman who was led up to him and introduced, at Newport, and who straightway said, with enthusiastic fervour,—'Mr. Longfellow, I have long desired the honour of knowing you! Sir, I am one of the few men who have read your "Evangeline."' He took delight in any bit of quiet fun, like that. He was always gracious, always kind, always wishful to make every one happy that came near him."

Within the College Gardens Grey

White Rose on the grey garden wall
That long ago we sung!
Again you come at Summer's call,—
Again beneath my windows all
With trellised flowers is hung.
With clusters of the roses white
Like fragrant stars in a green night.

Once more I hear the sister towers
Each unto each reply,
The bloom is on those limes of ours,
The weak wind shakes the bloom in showers,
Snow from a cloudless sky;
There is no change this happy day
Within the College Gardens grey!

—Andrew Lang.

What a Man Believes

What a man believes may be ascertained, not from his creed, but from the assumptions on which he habitually acts.—Bernard Shaw.

Having Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY true Christian is earnestly striving, as best he may, to overcome the devices of the human mind. Whatever illumines the inspired pages of the Bible, and makes more demonstrably evident to humanity, the principle and rule of harmony which at all times governed the words and works of the Master, is making this a present possibility for every one. That is precisely why "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as well as all the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy, which are based solely on the Bible, are being so very carefully read and reread by great numbers of thinking people.

Those who heard the words of Jesus, and witnessed the works that he did over nineteen centuries ago, whether at Bethsaida, where he fed the five thousand with five loaves and two fishes, or on the sea of Galilee, where he stilled the raging of the elements,—"rebuked the winds and the sea," must, by the very nature of these demonstrations, have realized that he spake and acted, "not as the scribes," but rather "as one having authority" over every self-imposed limitation of the human, mortal mind. Just how these works were accomplished, Christian Science makes sufficiently plain for even a small child to understand, inasmuch as it reveals just how he may learn the spiritual import of the Bible, looking below the surface of the mere words,—beyond the literal meaning of its rich messages, for the spirit of Truth which pervades its pages from cover to cover. By this means, every earnest seeker after the deep things of God, is able to glean more of that love of, and for God, good, which at once enables him to declare with righteous understanding, and prove with indisputable evidence, the indissoluble unity of divine Principle, God, the one and only Mind, consciousness, with His imperishable idea, the perfect man, and the utter nothingness of evil.

In the world, men seem to be constantly seeking for what are commonly known as positions of trust, places where they can overlord those in positions inferior to their own, where they can give orders, and expect to have them carried out. Those who serve in the latter capacity, too often are to be found acting in imitation of their former superiors, for such is the nature of all human experience. The centurion who came to Jesus for the healing of his servant, must have seen this sense of authority quite clearly. To be sure, this sense of authority was quite different from that which Christian Science is teaching us today, the authority and dominion which comes from giving activity to the understanding of that which really is. Nevertheless, this self-same centurion must have seen also, though but dimly, what it was that constituted the true sense of authority, when he said to the Master, "I am not worthy that thou shouldest enter under my roof: . . . For I also am a man set under authority, . . . and I say unto one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh." He based his limited sense of authority mostly upon his rank, which he had purchased, as was customary in those days, instead of upon an understanding of Principle. Even so, does not his statement clearly indicate that he had implicit faith in the healing message which the Master manifested wherever the works of God were in the least understood? Without perhaps understanding why, he must have realized that Jesus spake to every seeming discord with just the effective results that he expected when he spoke to those who were under him.

In every single instance where the healing of either sin, disease, or death was brought about through the understanding of Christ Jesus, no matter what it was that he said, it showed forth that divine authority which at once manifested his invariable relationship to the one and only God, good. This was most clearly indicated when he raised Lazarus from what those about him accepted as death, but which the Master saw was but the mesmerism of mortal mind, with its false notion that there is truth, sensation, life, and substance in matter. Here, at the tomb of Lazarus, we find him communing with Mind, and making his true nature, the Christ-idea, understandable to the very ones who thought that Lazarus had died. His only reason for saying aloud, "Lazarus, come forth," was that those about him might be convinced as to his mission on earth, his dominion over every subtle claim of the one evil, or evil belief, irrespective of what that claim seemed to be. Jesus knew, of course, that a scientific sense of healing can only be realized by seeing clearly that the man of God's creating is perfect everywhere, at all times manifesting only goodness, health, harmony, and immortality, and so never for a single moment subject to the so-called laws of sin and death.

As the old man, that which the world calls man, but which is not, and never has been man, but rather the supposition as to what truly constitutes him, is put off and the new man, portrayed by Science and Health, throughout its pages, is put on, it is found that the thoughts of lust and sensuality are in evidence in a constantly decreasing degree. It is this which gives one a truen sense of dominion,—the right to speak with authority in the way of the Master. Writing of this, on page 189 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy tells us that, "For man to know Life as it is, namely God, the eternal good, gives him not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying consciousness of spiritual power that subordinates matter and destroys sin, disease, and death. This, Jesus demonstrated; insomuch that St. Matthew wrote, 'The people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.' This spiritual power, healing sin and sickness, was not confined to the first century; it extends to all time, inhabits eternity, and demonstrates Life without beginning or end."

Thus it is seen that to have authority is to understand and manifest purity, perfection, joy, and peace, a sense of existence which refuses to accept mortality as anything save a deceitful portrayal of that which really is. Only as we can see this improved sense of what Life and its idea are, can we do the works which were done by the Master, and speak to every phase of evil with authority.

The Walrus and the Carpenter

The sun was shining on the sea,
Shining with all his might:
He did his very best to make
The billows smooth and bright—
And this was odd, because it was
The middle of the night.

The moon was shining sulkily,
Because she thought the sun
Had got no business to be there
After the day was done—
"It's very rude of him," she said,
"To come and spoil the fun!"

The sea was wet as wet could be,
The sands were dry as dry.
You could not see a cloud, because
No cloud was in the sky:
No birds were flying overhead—
There were no birds to fly.

The Walrus and the Carpenter
Were walking close at hand;
They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of sand:
"If this were only cleared away,"
They said, "it would be grand!"

"If seven maids with seven mops
Swept it for half a year,
Do you suppose," the Walrus said,
"That they could get it clear?"
"I doubt it," said the Carpenter,
And shed a bitter tear.

"O Oysters come and walk with us!"
The Walrus did beseech.
"A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk,
Along the briny beach:
We cannot do with more than four,
To give a hand to each."

The eldest Oyster looked at him,
But not a word he said:
The eldest Oyster winked his eye,
And shook his heavy head—
Meaning to say he did not choose
To leave the oyster-bed.

But four young Oysters hurried up,
All eager for the treat:
Their coats were brushed, their faces washed,
Their shoes were clean and neat—
And this was odd, because, you know,
They hadn't any feet.

Four other Oysters followed them,
And yet another four;
And thick and fast they came at last,
And more, and more, and more—
All hopping through the frothy waves,
And scrambling to the shore.

The Walrus and the Carpenter
Walked on a mile or so,
And then they rested on a rock
Conveniently low:
And all the little Oysters stood
And waited in a row.

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing-wax—
Of cabbages—and kings—
And why the sea is boiling hot—
And whether pigs have wings."

. . . . . .

—Lewis Carroll.

Shelley's Evening Walk in Rome

I walk forth in the purple and golden light of an Italian evening, and return by star or moonlight, through this scene. The elms are just budding, and the warm spring winds bring unknown odours, all sweet, from the country. I see the radiant Orion through the mighty columns of the temple of Concord, and the mellow fading light softens down the modern buildings of the Capitol, the only ones that interfere with the sublime desolation of the scene. On the steps of the Capitol itself, stand two colossal statues of Castor and Pollux, each with his horse, finely executed, though far inferior to those of Monte Cavallo, the cast of one of which you know we saw together in London. This walk is close to our lodging, and this is my evening walk.

What shall I say of the modern city? Rome is yet the capital of the world. It is a city of palaces and temples, more glorious than those which any other city contains, and of ruins more glorious than they. Seen from any of the eminences that surround it, it exhibits domes beyond domes, and palaces, and colonnades interminably, even to the horizon; interspersed with patches of desert, and mighty ruins which stand girt by their own desolation, in the midst of the fanes of living religions and the habitations of living men, in sublime loneliness. —A Letter in "The Prose Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley" (ed. R. H. Shepherd).

Morning

Morn in the white wake of the morning star
Came furrowing all the orient into gold.

—A. Tennyson.

Swinburne at Putney

Swinburne was never an early riser, but towards the middle of every morning, no matter what the weather, he went out for a long walk, generally in the one direction up Putney Hill and over the Heath, but sometimes along the Richmond Road to the Mortlake Arms and then through Barnes Common as far as Barnes Green and the Church. For many years he was a constant visitor at the shop of the Misses Frost, at the corner of Ridgeway and High Street, going to Wimbledon; from those ladies he regularly bought his newspapers and ordered his books, and their house was the bourne of his walk in a southerly direction. Very seldom he crossed the river northwards into London.

In storm and rain, always without an umbrella, the little erect figure, with damp red curls emerging from under a soft felt hat, might be seen walking, walking, "pelting along all the time as fast as I can go," so that he became a portent and a legend throughout the confines of Wandsworth and Wimbledon. He always returned home a little while before the midday luncheon, or dinner; and at two-thirty, with clockwork regularity, he "disappeared to enjoy a siesta," which sometimes lasted until four-thirty. Then he would work for a while; and Watts-Dunton reported to Mr. Wise that in the afternoon he often sat in his study on the ground floor, and "heard Swinburne in his own room overhead walking round and round the floor for ten minutes at a time, composing, and then silence would fall for five minutes while Swinburne was writing down the new stanza or sentence, and then the promenade would begin again as before." The rest of the day was mostly spent among his books, which were not only numerous, but included many that were choice and rare.

In the evening his regular habit was to read aloud. It is perhaps worth mentioning that Swinburne was an insatiable and continuous novel-reader. He was so fond of Dickens that he read through the whole of his novels every three years, and Watts-Duntop used to declare that Swinburne had read them aloud to him "at least three times." This was his favorite reading, but he could, and did, read anything in the shape of a novel which the circulating library supplied.—"The Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne," Edmund Gosse.

Music

Music resembles poetry: in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a master-hand alone can reach.

—A. Pope.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1921

EDITORIALS

From Versailles, via Spa, to Paris

THE treaty which brought to a close the great war was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June, 1919. Ever since then the allied powers in Europe have been endeavoring to make it work satisfactorily, and Germany to demonstrate the fact of its futility. Today, after all these months of negotiation, what is practically a new edition of the treaty is suddenly presented by the Allies to Berlin with the demand that it shall be substituted for the old. There is no conceivable reason, other than compulsion of some description, why Germany should agree to the change. It must be perfectly obvious to any person that the alteration is not made in her interest; indeed, the reason for it has been proclaimed from the roof of the world.

France, struggling to maintain her financial foothold and to restore her war-swept provinces, finds herself balked, in the effort to recover compensation from the aggressor, by conditions beyond economic or political control. Gradually it is beginning to dawn upon her that, owing to these conditions, the defeated nation may emerge from the consequences of the war economically less of a sufferer than the victor, and, as a result, the whole country is profoundly stirred. The repulsion from such a termination to the country's sacrifices and efforts is reflected in the Chambers. Here the ministry of George Leygues has just been overwhelmed on the suspicion of a willingness to compromise, and the ministry of Aristide Briand formed, with the scarcely veiled threat that if it fails to secure justice, then it will go the way of the Leygues ministry, and a ministry, pledged to uncompromising reparation, be formed under the ex-President, Raymond Poincaré. It is the rumblings of such political upheaval that President Millerand hears all round the Elysée. His sympathies are probably with Mr. Poincaré, so, equally probably, are those of George Leygues and Aristide Briand. But Mr. Millerand has been Premier, and knows the stern difference between political theory and economic practice. He, therefore, deprecates the evangel of Raymond Poincaré, which he sees means a parting of the ways between France and her allies, and an embarkation on a policy of reparations à la Foch, by France single-handed.

Now, that Great Britain has neither reason nor desire to make things too easy for Germany must be apparent. At the same time, Great Britain, like Italy, has been brought face to face with the economic impasse which France declines to recognize as an impasse. The position has been summed up very clearly by Mr. Lloyd George. Great Britain owes money to the United States, France to Great Britain, other countries to France. Each [illegible] to be paid in gold, but no debtor has the gold [illegible]. Each debtor desires to pay in goods, but no creditor wants to be paid in goods, for the exceedingly simple reason that such a flood of imported manufactures would close his workshops and throw his operatives out of employment. The same conditions apply all round to Germany. Under the Treaty of Versailles, she is compelled to pay a huge, unfixed indemnity to the Allies in annuities stretching over a period of thirty years. But since blood cannot be wrung from a stone, it is manifest that only by fostering Germany industrially can these annuities be provided. Thus France foresees Germany escaping, in thirty years, from allied financial control, with industries rehabilitated largely by allied assistance, and escaping without having made adequate reparation at the moment when she is most competent to do so.

For this reason, at the instigation of Mr. Briand, the proposal is now being made to substitute forty-two years for thirty years as the period of allied control, and to levy a tax of 12 per cent on all German exports during that period, based, with the utmost ingenuity, on Germany's own resorts during the war. This, of course, means a change in the treaty to which Germany must give her consent. Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the French journalists, after the conference at which the change received the allied authorization, admitted that he did not think that Berlin would be greatly pleased by it, but intimated, somewhat dryly, that if the Allies were met with a refusal there would be nothing for it but a return to a literal execution of the terms of the original treaty. If these terms could be enforced literally, Germany would unquestionably be called upon to make a choice between the famous alternative of the frying pan and the fire. But as the Allies have already spent eighteen months in endeavoring, apparently without success, to enforce the original treaty, Germany may be perhaps forgiven if she does not feel terribly impressed by Mr. Lloyd George's implied threat.

The ingenuity of Mr. Briand and Mr. Millerand has no doubt been taxed to the utmost to discover a means of avoiding the dangers they foresee in a Poincaré ministry. The question is, To what extent have they succeeded? The temper of the Chambers is not one which it is easy to estimate. France is quite naturally feeling extremely sore. The failure of the United States to indorse Mr. Wilson's undertakings has robbed her at once of the full general protection of the League of Nations and the specific protection assured to her by the Anglo-American guaranty, given in return for the surrender of her demand for the left bank of the Rhine as a strategic frontier. And now the failure to recover the financial claims advanced for economic reparation, added to the danger of her exposed frontiers, is making her most justifiably uneasy. The difficulty is to find the means of securing her, without the ratification of the Anglo-American guaranty. It must be confessed that it is not easy to be particularly enthusiastic over the dangerous possibility of a Poincaré ministry for the purpose of carrying out the ideals of Marshal Foch, but it would be ridiculous to pretend that this may not come about if means are not soon found to relieve the fears of which he is the most powerful exponent.

The Taylors of Tennessee

IN WHAT may be regarded as an authorized biographical sketch of Alfred A. Taylor, published in a somewhat pretentious volume containing similar sketches of prominent Americans, the statement is made that the particular person discussed retired from politics in the year 1894. Thus it is interesting to note that the same Alfred A. Taylor, familiarly and affectionately known to all the people of his native state as "Alf" Taylor, was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee early in the present month. He was elected in November last as a Republican, and is the second Republican to serve as an elective Governor of Tennessee since the Civil War. One quite naturally wonders just what retiring from politics involves or implies where a Republican candidate for gubernatorial honors conducts a successful campaign in a state in which such overwhelming political odds must be overcome. Perhaps the most satisfactory explanation, after all, is that Governor Taylor never actually retired from the political arena. Following his long career as a platform lecturer, begun shortly after his retirement from Congress simultaneously with his announced retirement from politics, he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. This was in the year 1910, when Ben W. Hooper, practically unknown to the people of the State, was nominated by the Republicans over Mr. Taylor in the convention, and, to the surprise of every one, defeated Governor M. R. Patterson, the Democratic candidate for reelection, at the polls. But there were many elements, neither political nor partisan, which entered into and decided the election of 1910 in Tennessee, and it was conceded, even by Republicans, that the defeat of Governor Patterson was not significant or prophetic of future partisan successes in Tennessee or elsewhere in the south.

While Governor Alfred Taylor is the second Republican Governor of his State since "reconstruction days," he is also the second of the somewhat famous Taylor brothers to be called to that high office. Indeed, it was his brother, Robert L. Taylor, thrice Governor of Tennessee, who defeated him in his first unsuccessful campaign for election to that office in the year 1886. Possibly no more picturesque political campaign has ever been waged in any state or country than that in Tennessee in 1886. "Alf" Taylor had been nominated by the Republicans. He had served previously in the state Legislature, and had done valiant service in successive presidential campaigns. He was recognized as a determined fighter, and as a possible winner because of his personal popularity. But the Democrats were equal to just such an emergency as this. They nominated a brother of the candidate, Robert L. Taylor. Robert also had won his spurs as a politician, having been elected to Congress from a district overwhelmingly Republican. His biographer records the fact that this congressional campaign was one "most exciting and unique, in which fiddling and dancing played a conspicuous part." It ended in "Brother Bob" bringing his "fiddle" into the campaign for the governorship. "Alf," not to be outdone even by such means, sang his way into the good graces of his audiences. Their joint "debates," in which the political issues of the day were discussed on the violin or in song, drew interested listeners from the mountains and valleys of East Tennessee and West Tennessee. It was a friendly and good-natured conflict, in which, it is said, no harsh or acrimonious word was uttered, although each of the Taylor brothers may have alluded critically, as brothers sometimes have a way of doing, to the "sideline" attainments of the other.

Alfred Taylor served three terms in Congress after the picturesque campaign in 1886. Robert Taylor succeeded himself as Governor, and was again elected to that office ten years later, in 1896. His last service to the State was as United States Senator, which post he assumed upon his final retirement as the Chief Executive of Tennessee. It has been written of Robert Taylor that, while signal administrative ability marked his conduct of affairs at the Tennessee Capitol, his official acts were characterized "by the humanity and kindness with which he dispensed executive affairs." Perhaps Governor Alfred Taylor has no need to read such a eulogy of one whom he knew and loved. No stranger's pen could write the words he would inscribe upon the final chapter of a brother's record as a public official. But, reading them, pondering them, and recalling in vivid memory the good-natured rivalry of the campaign of a third of a century ago, it is no wonder that he was moved, on the day he assumed the duties of his present undertaking, to pledge a similar service to the people of his State and "Bob's" State—a State where the people seem to have indulged themselves in the altogether pleasant and profitable custom of allowing the Taylor "boys" to be Governor.

Where the Film-Play Stands

Now that Mr. G. K. Chesterton is in America, the scene of the "movies'" most sensational developments, one would like to hear what he thinks of them. Would he throw down the gage for or against the cinema? And would he incidentally discover for the public altogether unsuspected meanings and paradoxes in the terms in familiar use to describe the all-absorbing art of the film? There is, of course, a world of challenge in that word "art." One may be impressed by the wonderful potentialities of the film-play, and yet, like Mr. Thomas Burke, a writer for the screen, turn up a scornful nose at it as art, declaring it to be "still in the street of the penny gaff." Or again, like Somerset Maughan, dramatist, novelist, and essayist, who promises something like his "best ever" when his first screen work appears, one may be genuinely convinced of the coming eminence, if not preeminence, of motion pictures as a medium of artistic expression.

What is certain is that the photo-play has faced and mastered many of the discouraging technical problems which assailed its beginnings. Today the scenario writer has far surpassed even the novelist in scope and opened up to the playwright a latitude of situation which enables him to escape the hampering constraint of the three "walls" of the stage. There is, indeed, hardly a situation which the "movie" man cannot bring into being, hardly a country or scene which he cannot place in his settings. The scenario, it cannot be denied, is more comprehensive than that of the spoken play, and the artist who would spread out beyond the comparatively narrow confines of the stage or the printed page, may find that he has at last a medium to hand with which he can reach the entire world.

On the whole, however, the film-play gives evidence that it has not yet found its rightful place in the theatrical scheme of things. If it has made unparalleled progress, it still, perhaps, places too much emphasis on detail and puts the imagination largely to sleep. It has an unsatisfying realism about it. It is plain, too, that such a play does not properly belong to pantomime. If it did, its producers would be content to dispense with explanatory text, and there would be screen-plays with the mutely eloquent appeal of "L'Enfant Prodigue", or the Russian ballet. Yet, though it indulges in dumb show to a large extent, the play must constantly help out its defects by a plentiful supply of explanatory subtitle. Thus it does really expose itself to the oft-heard charge of pretending to be what it is not. The conviction seems unavoidable that photography is of too unaccommodating a character to give full scope to mimicry. The weakest part of present-day photo-players lies undoubtedly in their monotony of gesture and facial expression. Thought and emotion seem always to be conveyed through the medium of a wholly inadequate set of tiresome rules that have the inanity of mere stage tricks.

It is well to recognize, however, at the outset that the limitations of the film-play are the natural concomitants of young arts. Every art began by adapting itself to the people, so that at first all arts have been vulgar. The cinema, broadly speaking, is still in the vulgar stage, though in process of time it may actually prove highly intriguing to writers of imagination and draw to it the master craftsmen of the pen. At the present time it affords no chance for the cleverness and wit, the beauty and tenderness which lie within the spoken word. When a prominent champion of the film claims that it has successfully combined all other arts within its compass, he forgets that there is a whole field of expression quite aside from that of the photograph. If the story's the thing, the human voice must still claim precedence. The average audience craves something more than fine landscapes, overawing sets, wonderful photographic effects, astounding "close-ups," and a rapid succession of thrilling scenes, however well done. The printed words that appear on the screen of the picture-play fail miserably to fill the lack. They are neither witty nor clever—and who wants to read when he comes to look?

Today the cinema cannot hope to compete with "real drama" or to boast even a satisfying sense of proportion. Hope lies wholly in its tomorrow.

A Circulating Art Gallery

MR. JO. DAVIDSON, the sculptor, has been advocating the formation of a circulating art gallery, which would lend works of art to the public in the way that Mudie, Smith, and other "select" libraries lend books.

The idea seems to have struck Mr. Jo. Davidson while he was in Paris making busts of the prominent members of the Peace Conference. On his return to America he communicated the idea to the press. We wish Mr. Davidson all success, but we would point out, for the sake of accurate art history, that the idea of a circulating art gallery is no novelty. It has been proposed and discussed in these columns, with the result that a circulating picture gallery has already been established, in a small way, in Toronto, to the benefit of Canadian artists and the public. But the idea is older than the discussion in these columns from which arose the Toronto experiment. If Mr. Davidson will search the London Connoisseur he will find a long article, published in the early years of this century, proposing a circulating picture gallery, and suggesting a way of running it that might make the adventure an artistic and commercial success. One improvement Mr. Davidson has made. He suggests calling it A Circulating Art Gallery. Manifestly that is the right title, not Picture Gallery. It is difficult to drive into the consciousness of the public that the realm of art contains other objects besides pictures. Mr. Davidson, being a sculptor, is aware of this. Who would not be delighted to own, for a month, a Tanagra figurine, a Gothic fragment, an Eastern textile the color of a sunset, a Rodin bust, or a Davidson relief such as has been installed in the foyer of the Neighborhood Playhouse?

It is true, as Mr. Davidson said to the interviewer who conferred with him on the project of a circulating art gallery that "the way to enjoy art is to live with it, to have it near you the entire day. It does you more good to have a piece of real art near you for one week than to tour a gallery with hundreds of objects all lined up and labeled. In your home you can feel that art."

He who has owned a great, or a moderately great, or even a good second-rate work of art knows how different is the effect upon him from seeing it cursorily in a public gallery. He tries it in different positions on his walls; he sees it under varying conditions of light, in the morning, at noon, by twilight, at midnight, and if the work has more than surface beauty, if the artist has put into it the "something more" that is the hallmark of all art that influences and survives, new beauties will emerge each time he studies it.

Under the rules of the Circulating Art Gallery a subscriber would be able to borrow a work for a month, or longer, according to arrangement, and while it was in his house he would certainly acquaint himself with the life and work of the artist. Thus the bridge between the studio and the home would, in a measure, be crossed, and art again begin to become a part of daily life. The social opportunities of the scheme are wide. How easy for a hostess, who had temporarily acquired an expressive work of art, to send out cards in honor of her acquisition. It would, at any rate, offer subjects for conversation, and make the artist known to a group of people who would otherwise probably not have heard of him. And it would help to limit the dead loss of unsold canvases, stacked in innumerable quantities in studios and hidden in cellars. The artist would receive a moderate rent for his picture, and would have the encouragement of knowing that his work was being constantly seen under favorable conditions. At the present time he is like a merchant who has goods for sale and hardly any opportunity of showing them; usually but a few hurried weeks at a public exhibition. The circulating art gallery would give him a continuous exhibition; it would help the public to acquire the art habit, and would, in many cases, result in sales. Not every work set in circulation would be a masterpiece, but every such work would have to be passed upon by an expert, and would be of a quality to give the subscribers complete faith in the judgment of those in control of the circulating art gallery. It would not be an eleemosynary affair. In the opinion of an authority, who has considered the proposal in all its bearings, a circulating art gallery would be advantageous to artists and public, and also a remunerative enterprise.

Editorial Notes

STANDARDS which have proved their merit should not have to give way to standards considerably inferior. As to the preserving of school standards and American ideals in California, W. C. Wood, superintendent of public instruction for that State, has the following to say: "New England boys have left the farm for the factory, with the result that thousands of the farms of New England have been abandoned. In California, American parents have moved away from the rural sections in surprisingly large numbers. The farms have not been left untenanted, however. Whole communities have been taken over by Orientals and other aliens. In some districts it is almost impossible to find enough American citizens to make up the board of school trustees. If California is to remain American, we must maintain good schools in our rural districts." Advocates of further restriction of immigration certainly have here another important reason for assimilating the immigrants already in the United States before admitting millions more.

FROM Hull, in England, to Gothenburg, in Sweden, is only 500 miles, and the proposed line of ferry boats from one to the other is likely to be a means, not only for commercial enterprise, but for the beginning of a system for easy traveling from one place to another which will break down much that has kept nations apart. To seat yourself comfortably in London and so remain till you find yourself in Sweden has charms for the indifferent traveler, for the ferry will take aboard the train in its entirety starting from either London or Gothenburg. There were three men of Gotham who, it is alleged, went to sea in a bowl, and if the bowl had been stronger the tale about them would have been longer, but they were not men of Gothenburg, and the new mode of traveling by sea will be immensely superior to that of these seemingly rash adventurers. One may trust Mr. Ahlberg, the chief international delegate of the Swedish State railways, and Messrs. Sahlin and Hok to see that the North Sea Ferry shall have a long and successful story to tell.

"WE WON'T leave our little wooden hut for you," is the refrain of a man and his wife in Essex, England, who, despairing of the efforts of the Rural Council to provide a home for them, bought a little wooden hut and planted it down in a suitable situation and defied anyone to move them. The Council, being of the opinion that the building is not, technically, a habitable one, has given notice to the couple to quit, but the man, who walks twelve miles to his work every day, protests. "Am I living under Magna Charta, or in a reign of terror?" he asks. "I object to interference with people doing their best to provide their own accommodation." Taking his stand upon that bulwark of the British Constitution, Magna Charta, it seems extremely likely that the "Little Wooden Hut" will be the address of this enterprising pair for some time yet.

THOUSANDS of people, who have taken delight in the thought that the next Vice-President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, has lived out his term as Governor of Massachusetts while having his family residence in one half of a two-family house in a very ordinary urban neighborhood, may be expected to look askance at the Washington proposals for providing the Vice-President with a house worth perhaps $300,000. Certainly the salary of the Vice-President would need to be raised considerably if he were to live in that kind of a house without exceeding his income or falling below the standard of living that such a house would set for him. But the people behind the Massachusetts Governor will apparently be disappointed if he hearkens to any such temptation to adopt the grand method, now that it becomes incumbent upon him to live at the national capital. They may not begrudge him a reasonable increase in salary. But if he changes his general method of handling living expenses, there will be regret amongst the people back home. These people value their Governor for his outlook on life, and he can never live in a $300,000 house without changing his outlook.

THERE can be no doubt as to the opinion of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers on the question of the exploitation of the national parks for irrigation and water-power purposes. The society disapproves of all attempts and proposals leading in this direction, and said so, emphatically, the other day, in a resolution carried by 297 votes to 10. Quite apart from the soundness of the position taken up, the example set by the Boston civil engineers is an excellent one. The American people cannot insist too frequently, or too emphatically, on the demand: "Hands off the national parks!"

A MESSAGE from Sydney, New South Wales, brings word that the estimated weekly attendance at the film theaters in the Commonwealth of Australia is approximately 5,000,000, which happens to be roughly the total number of inhabitants of the continent. Considering that a relatively large proportion of these inhabitants dwell far away in what is known as the "back blocks," or in very small towns where there are no "movies," and that, the distances in Australia being great and automobiles few, the average busy farmer and his family cannot possibly get to the show by means of his buggy and pair, and probably would not if he could—well, it seems fairly clear that the regular patrons of the antipodean picture shows must be very regular indeed.